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THE BELLEVUE TIMES

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F. M. Thompson Co.

The Quality Store

Groceries, Dry Goods, Crockery, and Everything in Shoes

See our assortment of

Children's Sandals, Slippers and Sneakers

These are smart goods and prices are right

Ladies' Slippers, from 90c to $4.00
Ladies' Fine Shoes, $2.35 to $5.00
Gents' Fine Shoes, $3.50 to $6.50
Gents' Oxfords, black and tan,
Smart goods in button or lace
Boys' Leckie-make Soldier Boy School Shoes

Special 15 p.c. Redaction in Ladies' Rain Coats

Strawberries, Celery, Radishes, Tomatoes, Green Onions, Etc.

Flour is Advancing

We still have Robin Hood, Royal Household and Five Roses at $3.45 net., Purity and West Queen at $3.35 net , Keymore at $3.25 net.

Bran, Shorts, Crack Corn, Barley Chop, Crushed Oats, Feed Oats, Wheat, Etc

Apples (all wrapped) sound stock, at $2.00 net.

All goods 5 p.c. discount for cash and prompt payment

Phone 25

The Store That Saves You Money

BLAIRMORE ALBERTA

Minister Public Works Visits Crows' Nest Pass

Desires To Acquaint Himself With Highway Conditions At First Hand.

In fulfilment of a promise made by the minister of public works to a delegation from the Crows' Nest Pass Highways Association to Edmonton recently, The Pass was this week favored with a visit from the Hon. Charles Stewart, minister of public works; Hon. Archie McLean, provincial secretary; Mr Robertson, chief engineer, and Mr. Calder, inspector of public works, who in company with the members of the local association and friends journeyed on Wednesday afternoon to the shores of Crows' Nest Lake, where in company with J. E. Woods, of Pincher Creek, they were shown over the route of the proposed new inter-provincial highway along the south shore of Crows' Nest Lake.

Prior to repairing to the lakeside, the visitors were taken towards the Summit on the old road, to show them the condition of that thoroughfare at this late season of the year. Quite near the base of the Summit snow was met in such quantities as will make car traffic impossible for at least another three weeks or one month, and the visitors were fully convinced of the importance of the appeal made by the Crows' Nest Pass Highways Association on behalf of the travelling public.

Returning the visitors were taken in charge by Mr. G. Clare, of Coleman, who placed his motor boat at their disposal, and a cruise was made along the south shore of the lake to the extreme western end. The party landed at several points, where an explanation of the line as mapped out by Mr. Woods was made.

No more ideal day could be had for the trip to the Lake, and the number who turned out showed that the public of The Pass were behind the agitation brought to bear by the new highways association. Included in the party were, besides the visitors, M. L. Jordan, J. M. and Mrs. Windsor, O. E. S. and Mrs. Whiteside, D. A. Sinclair, L. Dutil, W. L. Ouimette, Alex. Cameron, Joe Falini, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, A. W. Robbins, R. L. Norman, Mr and Mrs. Geo. Pattinson, Rev. W. T. Young, S. Trono, W. J. Bartlett, R. W. Thompson, R. H Paton, W. Chappell, T. W. Davies, A. M. Morrison, J. E. Gillis, J. C. Boudreau, Geo. Clare and H. G. Goodeve.

Return was made to Coleman in the evening, where an informal meeting took place in the town hall. The chair was occupied by Mayor Morrison, who asked the minister of public works to address the meeting. Mr. Stewart considered that the building of a road along the south side of the lake was quite feasible and could be built at a very nominal cost; but he did not think that anything more than preliminaries in the way of surveying and marking off the line would be done this year. While fully convinced of the necessity for this New road, the financial condition of the province did not permit of the necessary outlay immediately, and they were compelled to confine their efforts towards keeping the present thoroughfare in the best possible condition until the time was more ripe for the building of the better interprovincial highway. He would have his surveyors go over the proposed route and lay their plans and specifications before his department, but beyond this he could not promise anything but to keep the old road in repair. He stated that one piece of road more than any other in the southern part of the province, and which had a particular interest for us as a part of this great highway, that needed immediate attention, was from Brocket to Pincher, which had to be attended to almost immediately There were other points along the itinerary of his present trip from which strong appeals had been made for improved road conditions, which would have to receive a share of his consideration. He was pleased to find that the appeals made from the Crows' Nest Pass were backed up so strongly by the citizens of The Pass, as was clearly evidenced on his visit, and he felt that where the public interest was so clearly demonstrated his attention should be more particularly directed.

Mr. Cameron in a brief speech moved a vote of thanks to the minister and his staff for their visit, which motion was ably seconded by Mr. Gillis.

Ladies' Hats, Suits & Coats

to clear out this week

See Our Window for

! SHOES !

THE BLAIRMORE TRADING CO.

THE STORE THAT SELLS FOR LESS

Blairmore Alberta

Monday being May Day, was observed as a holiday by the miners.

The British steamship City of Rochester, of 2350 tons, has been sunk with a loss of one life.

Send to me for free samples. Wheat and Chicken Feed, at $1.60 per hundred pounds, f.o.b. Cowley backed.—C. H. POWLETT.

How are you fixed for Butter Wrappers, Milk Tickets, Bread Tickets and Shipping Tags? Leave your order with us.

We Invite Your Patronage

Our new Bakery has just opened up in the Nicoforo Block, Blairmore, where we are prepared to cater to the trade in the best of

Breads, Cakes, and Pastries

—Only the best ingredients used—

We have had over eighteen years' experience in the bakery business and can guarantee satisfaction at all times.

Home Trade catered to. European Pastries a Specialty

The Blairmore Bakery

Adamo Trabucatto, Proprietor

Corner Victoria Street and Eighth Ave., Blairmore, Alberta

Oddfellows Pincher Creek Attend Service

Pincher Creek, May 1.—The I.O.O.F. No. 8 and their sister lodge, the Alexandra Rebekah No. 8, attended the Methodist service on Sunday evening in commemoration of the 97th anniversary of Oddfellowship. The service was held in the opera house on account of the necessary space needed to accommodate the large congregation, and was conducted by the Rev. Bro. A. A. Lytle. This was the fourth year in succession these lodges have had the opportunity of hearing Mr. Lytle, and on each occasion the entire service has been exceedingly good and the sermon most excellent. The Rev. brother thoroughly explained the high ideal fraught in Oddfellowship and impressed very forcibly the need of living up to that ideal by every member of the order.

No. 5 lodge gathered at the Masonic hall and the procession, headed by I.O.O.F. brass band, marched along Bridge and Main streets to the opera house. The members of the order filled the entire centre of the building. Two very pleasing anthems were well rendered by the choir, and the hymn singing very much improved by the assistance of the orchestra. After the service the members of the order gathered for a few minutes in their lodge room where a hearty vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Lytle for the able manner in which he had conducted the service. The members of the Cowley lodge were expected to be present but undoubtedly were unable to do so on account of the inclemency of the weather.

GROCERIES

Compulsory Service in England will mean Higher Grocery Prices here.

Owing to our supplies from the Mother Country being reduced because of labor shortage, be wise, make out your list and send it to

J. HANDLEY, *Phone 52*

P.S.--Fresh Fruits and Vegetables on Hand

STORE TO RENT in Hillcrest, suitable for general store business. Occupation May 1st. Apply W. D. McLean, Hillcrest, or McLean Engineering Company, Calgary.

FOR SALE—A Driving Mare, Buggy and Harness. Mare suitable for a delivery wagon. Apply to Geo. Pattinson, Frank Lime Co., Frank, Alta.

Am going out of grade cows into purebred milch cows, so that I have 36 full milch cows to sell.—C. H. POWLETT, Cowley.

We are agents for the J. E. Terrill Floral Co., Lethbridge and Calgary. See catalogues and leave your orders with The Enterprise.

P.O. Box 32, Bellevue — Successor to F. Wolstenholme

J. Delicate

Contractor & Builder

Dealer in Rough and Dressed Lumber, Shingles, Lath, Doors, Windows, Etc.

Deliveries at Bellevue, Hillcrest, Passburg and Frank

Lumber Yards and Office at

Hillcrest - Alberta

Anglican Church

Service next Sunday will be at 7.30 p.m., the preacher will be the Rev. H. Clay. The service will be of a festival character, and Mr. Wm. Shaw will sing a solo entitled "Calvary."

A hearty invitation to all.

Central Union Church

Dr. E. H. GRAY, Pastor.

Sunday, May 7th:—

11 a.m., Public Service and Bible Class. Subject: "The Missionaries of Antioch." Scripture lesson: Acts 11:19-30; and 12:25-13:12.

7.30 p.m., Public Service and Sermon. subject: "The Bible—What it is, and what it does."

Strangers and other visitors are cordially invited to these services.

OFFICE PHONE "5" RESIDENCE PHONE "40"

D. A. SINCLAIR

Contractor and Builder

PLANS FURNISHED ESTIMATES GIVEN

DEALER IN

Rough & Dressed Lumber, Sash & Doors Shingles & Lath

Agent for Ford Automobiles

Blairmore - - Alberta

Monday was pay-day for the 192nd Battalion.

The Alberta Presbyterian Synod met at Medicine Hat last week.

H. J. POZZI

General Contractor

Stone, Cement, Brick Construction

Coke Ovens A Specialty

Estimates furnished on application

First Class Work Guaranteed

Phone 154

BLAIRMORE, ALBERTA

THE **ALLIES CAFE**

White Restaurant

NO COLORED HELP

Excellent Meals. Tickets $6.00

Family Trade Catered To.

Pastries Breads Confections

Soft Drinks Fruits Ice Cream

MISS M. PADEN, PROP.

Victoria Street, Blairmore

A Soldier's Diary

6.30 a.m., Revielle, "Christians, awake."

6.45 a.m., Rouse, "Art thou weary, art thou languid?"

7.30 a.m., Breakfast, "Meekly wait and murmur not."

8.15 a.m., C. O., "When he cometh."

8.45 a.m., Manoeuvres, "Fight the good fight."

11.45 a.m., Swedish Drill, "Here we suffer grief and pain."

1 p.m., Dinner, "Come ye thankful people, come."

2.15 p.m., Rifle Drill, "Go labour on."

3.45 p.m., C.C. Lecture, "Tell me the old, old story."

4.30 p.m., Dismiss, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

5 p.m., Tea, "What means this eager, anxious throng?"

6 p.m., Free, "O Lord, how happy we shall be."

6.30 p.m., Out of Bounds, "We may not know, we cannot tell."

7 p.m., Route March, "Onward, Christian soldiers!"

10 p.m., Last Post, "All are safely gathered in."

10.15 p.m., Lights Out, "Peace, perfect peace."

10.30 p.m., Inspection of Guards, "Sleep on, beloved."

11 p.m., Night Manoeuvres, "The day thou gavest, Lord, is ended."

Constipation Vanishes Forever

Prompt Relief—Permanent Cure

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS never fail. Purely vegetable—act surely but gently on the liver. Stop sallow complexion—improve the complexion—brighten the eyes. *Small Pill, Small Dose, Small Price.*

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Genuine must bear Signature

Brent Good

Keep Your Harness Soft Strong Pliable Good Looking

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

will do it.

Keeps new harness new. Makes old harness look like new.

Dealers Everywhere

The Imperial Oil Company Limited

BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

Consumption

SEND FOR FREE BOOKLET CONTAINING FULL PARTICULARS OF OUR TREATMENT.

Nature's Creation Company of Canada, Limited

Room 14 Cosgrave Bldg. 165 Yonge Street

Toronto - Canada

Scout Services

Good public service continues to be rendered in various directions. The admiralty still find the Scouts of value for coast guard duties, and have lately raised their numbers to 1,800, and have also increased their subsistence allowance.

Nearly 7,000 Scouts of over sixteen have set themselves to learn drill and, marksmanship as the Scouts' Defence Corps, in case of their services being required.

Invited to replace the motor ambulance, which they sent to the front in the early days of the war, the Scouts, by doing a day's work apiece and handing over the takings, have contributed £3,000 to supply a new ambulance, and also some Y.M.C.A. huts, both at the front and at the base in France. These are managed by Scoutmasters and Lady Scoutmasters.

Couldn't Lend it to Her!

A small boy who was sitting next to a very haughty lady in a city street car, kept sniffing in a most annoying manner. At last the lady could bear it no longer, and turned to the lad.

"Boy, have you got a handkerchief?" she demanded.

The small boy looked at her for a few seconds, and then, in a dignified tone, came the answer:

"Yes, I have, but I don't lend it to strangers."

WISE HOSTESS

Won Her Guests to Postum

"Three great coffee drinkers were my old school friend and her two daughters.

"They were always complaining and talking medicine." Holds tea and coffee are injurious to many persons because they contain the subtle, poisonous drug caffeine). "I determined to give them Postum instead of coffee when they visited me, so without saying anything to them about it, I made a big pot of Postum the first morning.

"Before the meal was half over, each one passed up her cup to be refilled, remarking how fine the 'coffee' was. The mother asked for a third cup and inquired as to the brand of coffee I used. I didn't answer her question just then, for I heard her say a while before that she didn't like Postum unless it was more than half coffee.

"After breakfast I told her that the 'coffee' she liked so well at breakfast was pure Postum, and the reason she liked it was because it was properly made.

"I have been brought up from a nervous, wretched invalid, to a fine condition of physical health by leaving off coffee and using Postum.

"I am doing all I can to help the world from coffee slavery to Postum freedom, and have earned the gratitude of many, many friends." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form —must be well boiled. 15c and 25c pkgs.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both forms are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum.

—sold by Grocers.

W. N. U. 1101

Hemming in Germany

The Only Way to End the War is to Enforce a Complete Blockade

Since Germany has forced this war upon us, we do not want to "hem her in"—as firmly as she hemmed Paris in during the seige of 1870-71. If the present policy—arrangements, nations and all complete—fails to hem her in, and actually allows her to import quantities of raw material for Krupp's, the country will insist that it be changed for another. We have repeatedly stated in outline what in our judgment an alternative policy might be. It would include a blockade of the whole German coast, an enlarged list of contraband—covering, for instance, magnetic iron ore for Krupp's—and an extension of the doctrine of continuous voyage from goods of guilty destination to goods of guilty origin. There are difficulties about this policy, as there are difficulties about our present policy. There are difficulties about all policies which interfere with neutral interests, as every neutral policy must do. But we doubt whether they would be greater than those which now exist, and we believe that the plan would do in substance, what the present plan does not, and that is "prevent commodities of any kind from reaching or leaving Germany."—London Times.

Men, and More Men

The call is for men, and more men, to defend our honor and safety, and we have little doubt that the response will show that the appeal is not made in vain. Military training, it must be remembered, directly improves physical stamina, and the whole country will be benefited by a general increase in vital and active force. So long as a married man knows that his wife will be looked after and his children's education provided for, every consideration of patriotism will urge him to give what he can in the service of his country and thus ensure the triumph of those principles of justice and truth and liberty for which we are contending in this war.—London Telegraph.

REPLENISH YOUR BLOOD IN THE SPRING

Just now you are feeling "out of sorts"—not your usual self. Quite exhausted at times and cannot devote real energy to your work. Sleep does not rest you and you wake up feeling "all tired out." Perhaps rheumatism is flying through your muscles and joints, or may be your skin is disfigured by rashes, boils or pimples. Headaches, twinges of neuralgia, fits of nervousness, irritability of temper and a disordered stomach often increase your discomfort in the spring.

The cause—winter has left its mark on you. These troubles are signs that your blood is poor and watery, that your nerves are exhausted. You must renew and enrich your blood at once and restore tone to your tired nerves, or there may be a complete breakdown. The most powerful remedy for these spring ailments in men, women and children is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People, because these Pills cleanse pad blood and strengthen weak nerves.

New, rich, red blood—your greatest need in spring—is plentifully created by Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and with this new, pure blood in your veins you quickly regain health and increase your strength. Then your skin becomes clear, your eyes bright, your nerves strong, and you feel better, eat better, sleep better, and are able to do your work.

Begin your spring tonic treatment today for the blood and nerves with Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—the Pills that strengthen.

These Pills are sold by most dealers but do not be persuaded to take "something just the same." If you can't get the genuine Pills from your dealer they will be sent you by mail, post paid, at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50 by writing The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Advocates Mixed Farming

Many Causes Responsible For High Living Cost

The commission appointed to investigate the high cost of living in Canada finds that the increase in the cost of living during the past 10 years, which has been practically 60 per cent., is due to the increase in the gold supply, which reduces the purchasing power of money; to unsolid forms of extravagance and wastage, public and private, individual and social; to restricted supply following disproportionate urban development; to prevailing methods of distribution and marketing of products; to higher standards of living by both rich and poor; to inefficient service and lack of vocational training; to the gospel of ease which has permeated the national life of the Anglo-Saxon race; to uneconomical household expenditure; and to the effect of mergers, trusts and combines.

Among the remedies suggested are the encouragement of land settlement; greater attention to mixed farming; increased production, with the standardization and improvement in the quality of farm products, together with co-operation in the distribution; the extension of the parcels post system, and the making of good roads; cheaper and more accessible working capital, especially for the farmers of the west; and a comprehensive system of vocational training to promote greater efficiency of service in all lines, and a better understanding of the fundamental principles of production, marketing and purchase.

The commissioners are Messrs. John McDougald, commissioner of customs; C. C. James, agricultural commissioner; R. H. Coates, chief statistician of the department of labor, and J. H. Vincent, deputy minister of inland revenue, and their work occupied over two years.

The man who is not on good terms with his mother-in-law is not living up to his opportunities.

Cure Children's Colds By External Treatment

Mothers Will Find Nothing so Speedily and Reliable as Old Time "Nerviline"

It's really a shame to upset a young child's stomach by internal dosing, when external treatment will so promptly break up a cold.

When your boy comes in after play with his feet soaking wet, his throat hoarse and sore, his little chest tight and congested, just apply Nerviline. Give him a vigorous rubbing over his throat, and put lots of Nerviline on his chest and rub it right in. The same Nerviline penetrate more quickly cover his chest and throat with a hot flannel bandage. This treatment WON'T fail. Your boy will be feeling better in half an hour, and you will have the satisfaction of knowing you have warded off perhaps, a cold, or grippe, or illness that might have laid him up.

Nerviline is mighty good for preventing colds and for breaking up a cold one, too. For general family use it cures all sorts of external aches and pains—you simply can't beat it. Try it for earache, toothache, neuralgia, sciatica, lame back, rheumatism, lumbago. Wherever there is congestion, inflammation or pain in the joints or muscles, Nerviline will cure mighty quick. The large 50c family size bottle is so economical, so useful, it should be in every home. There is also a small 25c size. Dealers anywhere sell Nerviline.

The French woman who has received word of her husband's safety in a German prison camp, after writing 200 unproductive letters is a good believer in perseverance and one of those who have profited by it.

Sultan Did Not Want War

Why the Turkish Crown Prince Was Murdered

The reason for the murder of the heir to the Sultanate of Turkey, whose veins were opened by professional assassins is now revealing itself.

The manager of The Levant Herald, a friend of the Prince, in his paper relates various scenes of violence that took place between the Prince and Enver Pasha. He says that the Prince refused to receive General Liman von Sanders, who was introduced to him by Enver Pasha on October 30, 1914.

The day after the treacherous ambush of Russian ships in the Black Sea, Enver Pasha proceeded to the Dolma Baghche Palace to inform the Sultan of the situation. The Sultan was aware of what had happened, and was talking about it with the Heir Apparent at the very moment that Enver Pasha was announced.

So soon as he appeared the Sultan stood up and exclaimed, "Why did you order the Russians to be attacked?" He thundered in an explosion of anger: "Am I, then, nobody here that such a thing can be done without my authorization? So it is actually the Germans who are masters in Constantinople?" "You will be killed like dogs," Enver Pasha replied, coldly. "It is the Russians who attacked. We had to defend ourselves."

"That is false," the Sultan interrupted forcibly. "I shall protest to the whole universe against the authors of an aggression that I did not order and that was carried out without my knowledge."

Enver Pasha, who had not foreseen an attitude so foreign to the Sultan's character, begged him to allow him to postpone his explanation till later, and went off without waiting for the Sultan's reply, but the Crown Prince went after him and said to Enver: "Listen to me. You and your accomplices are ruining Turkey. Beware of the wrath of the people. You will be killed like dogs."

M. Galli, the editor, adds that the Prince had not ceased to protest in vigorous terms. That was his death sentence.

Yusuf Izzed-din felt that he was going to be murdered, and had consigned an envelope with his seal on it to six persons at least. This envelope was not to be opened until the contingency that the Prince had been murdered. The Prince was a friend of the allies.

Market For Flour In China

Milling interests in Canada are interested in developments in the Orient, which point to the fact that the Chinese people are changing over from the use of rice as an almost exclusive diet, and are now commencing to consume great quantities of flour. Mills are being erected in the provinces of Manchuria and Shanghai and other points in central China, and this is pointed to as ample proof of the growing importance of this industry. As the grain produced by the Chinese themselves is of a very inferior kind, there would seem to be exceptional opportunities for Canada, with her vast resources in this respect, to obtain a firm footing in a brand new territory, which cannot at least be developed to any large extent by any of the continental countries.

A Pill That Proves Its Value.—Those of weak stomach will find strength in Parmelee's Vegetable Pills, because they serve to maintain the healthful action of the stomach and the liver irregularities in which are most distressing. Dyspaptics are well acquainted with them and value them at their proper worth. They have afforded relief when other preparations have failed, and have effected cures in ailments of long standing where other medicines were found unavailing.

John—The French have gained four hundred metres from the enemy.

Auntie—How splendid! That should help to put a stop to those dreadful gas attacks.

Minard's Liniment Cures Burns, Etc.

Sailor (who has slipped on a banana skin)—Torpedoed, by gum.

FATHER

Used to wonder just why father
Never had much time for play,
Used to wonder why he'd rather
Work every minute of the day.
Used to wonder why he never
Loafed along the road an' shirked;
Can't recall a time whenever
Father played while others worked.

Father didn't dress in fashion,
Sort of hated clothing new,
Style with him was not a passion,
He had other things in view,
Boys are blind to much that's going
On about 'em day by day,
And I had no way of knowing
What became of father's pay.

All I knew was when I needed
Shoes I got 'em on the spot;
Everything for which I pleaded
Somehow, father always got.
Wondered, season after season,
Why he never took a rest,
And that I might be the reason
Then I never even guessed.

Saw his cheeks were getting paler,
Didn't understand just why,
Saw his body growing frailer,
Then at last I saw him die.
Rest had come! His tasks were ended,
Calm was written on his brow;
Father's life was big and splendid.
And I understand it now.

—By Edgar A. Guest, in Detroit Free Press

Minard's Liniment for sale everywhere.

"Father, what is a veterinary surgeon?"

"One of those fellows at the pension office, my son, who examines the veterans for pensions."

Give a reckless man rope enough and he will pawn it for a drink.

Dollars saved by Bovril

Bovril used in the Kitchen means dollars saved in the Bank.

It makes nourishing hot dishes out of cold food which would not otherwise be eaten. But see that you get the real thing. If it is not in the Bovril bottle it is not Bovril. And it *must* be Bovril.

No Dream

"Suddenly," said the man with a three days' growth of beard and an out of date necktie. "I found myself falling 400,000 feet into the depths of a bottomless pit."

"Dreaming, I suppose."

"No; Just getting from under a corner in wheat."

An Oil Without Alcohol.—Some oils

and many medicines have alcohol as a prominent ingredient. A judicious mingling of six essential oils compose the famous Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and there is no alcohol in it, so that its effects are lasting. There is no medicinal oil compounded that can equal this oil in its preventive and healing power.

Crawford—If you go to war you're likely to be killed.

Crabshaw—While if you remain neutral you'll probably be torpedoed.

Wise mothers who know the virtues of Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator always have it at hand, because it proves its value.

This is a good time to look over and repair all machinery, harness, and fences.

New French Cannon

The British army has given another sad surprise to the enemies.

It has installed and is already using a most effective trench weapon which is absolutely deadly to adversaries, and being automatically aimed by a periscope attachment, exposes those using it to no danger.

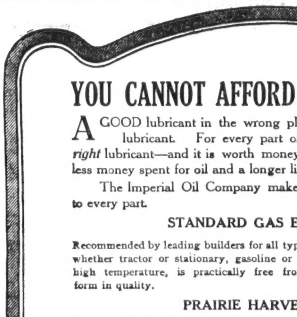
Some men are so cross grained in their disposition that it is all they can do to keep on good terms with themselves.

A Beauty Secret

To have clear skin, bright eyes and a healthy appearance, your digestion must be good—your bowels and liver kept active and regular. Assist nature—take

BEECHAM'S PILLS

Directions with Every Box of Special Value to Women. Sold everywhere. In boxes, 25 cents.



May we send you a copy of our new book, "Desserts and Candies"? —practical—helpful—and free. Write for it to our Montreal Office.

"Mother Says We Couldn't Run The Farm Without CROWN BRAND CORN SYRUP"

IT'S downright scandalous, the number of 20 pound tins I buy. But, as Mother says, we use it for 'most everything.

"Nothing else tastes quite so good on all kinds of Hot Bread, Johnny Cake and Griddle Cakes.

"Mother uses it for all her cooking—for Cookies, Cakes, Gingerbread and Pies.

"And I am almost ashamed to mention the quantity of 'Crown Brand' and bread that my youngsters consume. This syrup certainly is a favorite in my home".

The 20 pound tin is convenient and economical for home use, although you can get 'Crown Brand" in 2, 5 and 10 pound tins. Ask your dealer.

THE CANADA STARCH CO. LIMITED
MONTREAL. CARDINAL, BRANTFORD. FORT WILLIAM.
Makers of "Lily White" Corn Syrup—Benson's Corn Starch—"Silver Gloss" Laundry Starch.

EDWARDSBURG CORN SYRUP

21W

YOU CANNOT AFFORD THE WRONG OIL

A GOOD lubricant in the wrong place is just as bad as a poor lubricant. For every part of every machine there is one *right* lubricant—and it is worth money to you to find it. It means less money spent for oil and a longer life for your machine.

The Imperial Oil Company makes a special oil exactly suited to every part.

STANDARD GAS ENGINE OIL

Recommended by leading builders for all types of internal combustion engines, whether tractor or stationary, gasoline or kerosene. It keeps its body at high temperature, is practically free from carbon, and is absolutely uniform in quality.

PRAIRIE HARVESTER OIL

An excellent all-round lubricant for exposed bearings of harvesters and other farm machinery. Stays on the bearings; will not gum or corrode.

CAPITOL CYLINDER OIL

The most effective and economical lubricant for steam engine cylinders; proven superior in practical competition with other cylinder oils.

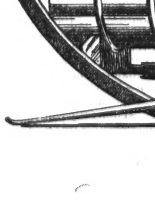
ELDORADO CASTOR OIL

A high-grade, thick-bodied oil for lubricating the loose bearings of farm machinery, sawmills and factory shafting.

THRESHER HARD OIL

Keeps the coal bearing cool. Does not depend on heat or friction to cause it to lubricate.

STEEL BARRELS—All our oils can be obtained in 28-gallon and 45 gallon steel barrels. These barrels save their cost by eliminating leakage. You use every drop you pay for. Clean and convenient.



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BRANCHES IN ALL CITIES

ENORMOUS CROP FIGURES SHOW SASKATCHEWAN'S PROSPERITY

PRODUCTION INCREASES 600% IN ONE DECADE

Last Year the Province Raised More Cereals Than the Total Production of All Canada in 1900, According to the Latest Government Figures

In 1905 the province of Saskatchewan produced 46,613,136 bushels of grain—wheat, oats, barley, and flax—from an area under crop of 1,638,381 acres. Ten years later the same province produced, according to the latest Dominion government figures, the same crops to an extent of 334,196,000 bushels from an area of 10,962,000 acres. In 1915 Saskatchewan raised 104,000,000 bushels of these cereals more than the total production of all Canada in 1900.

During one decade the crop production of Saskatchewan, of these four staples alone, increased over 600 per cent., while the area under crop in these cereals increased something over 500 per cent. And this covers only one branch of Saskatchewan's farming operations.

When reference is made to the great fertility of Western Canada it is sometimes met by the argument that as the country becomes older the fertility will greatly decrease, as has been the case in so many other countries. It should be remembered that the soil of Western Canada is not the soil of the east. Prof. Shaw, one of the best known agronomists of the United States, after making an exhaustive study of soil qualities of Western Canada, said:

"One acre of average soil in the Canadian West is worth more than 20 acres of average soil along the Atlantic seaboard. The man who tills the former can grow 20 successive crops without much diminution in the yields; whereas, the person who tills the latter, in order to grow a single remunerative crop, must pay the vendor of fertilizer half as much for materials to fertilize an acre as would buy an acre in the Canadian West."

But let us not try to prove the point by theories. Here are facts:

In 1905 the wheat crop of Saskatchewan averaged 23.09 bushels per acre. In 1915 it averaged 28.54 bushels per acre.

The oat crop of Saskatchewan in 1905 averaged 42.70 bushels per acre; in 1915, 53.87 bushels per acre.

Barley, 1905, 27.11 bushels per acre; 1915, 36.83 bushels per acre.

Flax, 1905, 15.71 bushels per acre; 1915, 13.00 bushels per acre.

It will be note that, except for flax, 1915 shows a substantial increase per acre over 1905, and this notwithstanding the fact that the 1905 crop was one of the heaviest ever reaped in Saskatchewan.

It is not contended that the permanent prosperity of Saskatchewan is to be built upon grain raising. The most fertile soil in the world can be exhausted if the process is continued long enough. But, as has already been said, grain raising covers only one branch of Saskatchewan's farming operations. Look at the live stock statistics:

In 1906 there were 240,566 horses in Saskatchewan. Now there are 567,443. In the same period the milch cows in the province have increased from 122,618 to 348,549; all other cattle from 360,236 to 573,021. Sheep have increased from 112,292 to 192,614, and swine from 143,916 to 329,348.

In 1907 there were seven cheese factories and creameries in Saskatchewan. They produced 15,000 pounds of cheese worth $1,950 and 132,803 pounds of butter worth $36,559. Returns for 1915 have not yet all been recorded, but the 23 creameries which have reported produced 3,831,300 pounds of butter valued at $1,059,443. They produced ice cream and butter-milk to a value of $379,153—more than 10 times the total value of their butter production only eight years ago. Moreover, they have established a reputation for Saskatchewan butter on the market, which has resulted in a demand that is practically inexhaustible. In 1915 all carloads of butter were shipped out of the province, and the industry is just in its infancy.

These figures are sufficient to prove that Saskatchewan's prosperity is a very real fact, and that it is part and parcel of the agricultural development of the province. It is true that Saskatchewan has other industries which have contributed to the general prosperity, but it will be found that they are closely related to agriculture, and the success of the farmer has made their success possible, while at the same time they have contributed to the farmer's prosperity by enlarging his home market or providing his necessities. For instance, the province has an annual lumber cut of approximately 350,000,000 feet. This output affords a valuable local source of supply to the farmer, while at the same time the men and teams engaged in the industry consume his flour, oats, butter, eggs, milk, vegetables, meat and hay. The province's fisheries represent an income of $150,000 a year, and of course it is impossible to record fish taken by farmers from countless lakes and streams for their own use.

Saskatchewan has a yearly production of about $800,000 worth of minerals, mainly coal, which is largely consumed by settlers in the district in which it is mined. Even manufacturing has made a start in the province, and now distributes wages amounting to over $2,000,000 yearly and produces finished products valued at over six millions.

Railway development has been closely associated with agricultural development. Steam railway lines in Saskatchewan have increased from 3,681 miles in 1908 to over 5,000 miles at the present time. With railway development have come cities, towns and villages, supporting a large population every one of whom is directly or indirectly associated with the agricultural interest of the country, and shares in the general prosperity due to the agricultural development.

Remarkable as has been the progress of Saskatchewan during the last decade, there is every reason to believe that the province is now only on the threshold of its prosperity. The disadvantages of pioneer days, with their lack of transportation, telephone service, good roads, schools, churches and markets, have been largely swept away. Years of experimentation, both by individuals, corporations, and governments, have contributed enormously to the agricultural knowledge of the country, and now any settler with an average intelligence learn can quickly acquire the information necessary to success. Agriculture in Saskatchewan is no longer an experiment. Both in quality and quantity the products of the province are now big figures on the markets, not only of Canada, but on the world. And all this has been accomplished with 21,000,000 acres under crop out of a total of 32,000,000 acres in the province, suitable for agricultural purposes.

Horse Sense

Ability to Manage a Primary Requirement of the Successful Farmer

In Farmers' Bulletin 704 is an interesting section entitled, "Horse Sense," from which we quote as follows:

"Without horse sense there's a poor show for making real money or success of any kind. Without that faculty, otherwise called 'business ability,' industry, capital, credit, and even a thorough knowledge of the most approved scientific methods of agriculture, all will be of little avail. To qualify as a business farmer a man must be able to shape his work and change his plans according to the seasons, shifting markets, and up-and-down business conditions. He must be able to decide what is the best dispose of his crop by feeding, by selling on the market, or in selling live stock or grain, the farmer must know enough of the actual value of his products to know when the local buyers are offering him a fair price.

"It is not enough to grow a good crop, or even to grow a good crop at a low cost. To make the big crop a business success, he must do both and do it efficiently as it is grown—must be so graded and packed as to meet market standards, and so marketed as to bring the farmer the highest current prices."

In other words, managerial ability is a primary requirement of the successful farmer. As a rule, the farmer of today has a very pronounced efficient idea of how to produce the crops through his experience, reading and observation he has acquired a very considerable store of knowledge regarding the best methods of cropping and feeding. Marketing rather than production is his perplexing problem and until this knowledge, plus horse sense or business ability, is joined with the results of observation and experience, it will not be solved.

Trade the Sinew of War

Largely on Britain's Financial Help That Allies Rely

It is peculiarly necessary for us to put into the maintenance of our trade all the energies than can be spared from the military and naval efforts required for victory. For it is largely on our financial help that our allies must rely. Out of our 1,590 millions which may be our expenditure for the present year, our advances to them represent, indeed, about 420 millions, and next year we may have to find a still larger sum. We are finding, and shall continue to find, the money, and it means that we are trading it in goods, while we shall eventually be repaid in goods. For this purpose we are taxing ourselves now to the extent of a third of our own war expenditure, and have provided well over the last year for the sinking fund on our borrowings. So far therefore, our trade has stood us in good stead. And there is no reason to doubt our ability to meet either the financial or the commercial strain in the coming year or later with equal success, under good guidance and management, and with a financial and commercial policy which meets the new conditions.—London Times.

British Soldiers Love the Water

At a meeting of the members of the Institute of Sanitary Engineers in England, Lieutenant R. R. Hebblethwaite, in an address on Sanitary Work at the Front with the Expeditionary Force," said in no previous war had the sanitary organization been on such a comprehensive scale, or with a sanitary section attached to each unit.

In France the canals were great places for bathing, and it was no uncommon sight to see hundreds of soldiers in the water at one time. It was also common to see notices stating that a particular stretch of water belonged to a certain unit, and elaborate diving boards attached to the sides or rafts tied to the banks, and even goalposts and nets for water polo.

One scarcely ever saw a civilian in the water, but there were usually a considerable number on the banks, looking on with amusement and an expression which almost said, "The mad English."

Farm Colony For Returned Soldiers

C.P.R. Making Big Preparations to Place Returned Soldiers on Farms

In speaking of employment for the returned soldier after the war, President Shaughnessy of the C.P.R., said:

"We have been giving this question the most careful consideration, and have just decided on a comprehensive plan of colonization which will be the largest of its kind in the history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and as you know we have done some colonization in the world. The details of the colonization plan are being worked out just now, and when I tell you that it involves the preparation of perhaps as many as a thousand farms in Western Canada for occupation in the spring of next year you must realize the size of our undertaking. Our duty, however, demands that this great problem be taken up in the thorough way it deserves. One of the most serious problems facing Canada today is the matter of handling the returned or returned soldiers after the war. Their military service will have unsettled and unfitted many of them for a return to ordinary clerical and sedentary life, and something will have to be done to place them where they can side employment. The problem is further complicated by the fact that without doubt a very large number of men who will be mustered out from the British army will want to emigrate to overseas dominions, and provision must be made to properly take care of them and colonize them in suitable employment.

"The problem is one of such magnitude that it must be faced and aided by the British government, but the provincial governments and the large Canadian corporations must also do their part. Realizing that the crisis must be met and desiring to take its share of the burden of trying to solve this problem and assist the men who have fought the battles of the empire, the Canadian Pacific Railway has decided to establish in Western Canada colonies which, for the moment, we are calling Returned Veterans' colonies, where men who wish to go in for farming can obtain improved farms on terms which will make it possible them to become land owners and create homes for themselves and their families. These colonies will be given distinctive names, probably with military associations, and will contain a sufficient number of families in each to insure social, school and church facilities, and in each case will include a central instructive farm under a competent agriculturist so that advice and instruction may be available for the colonists.

"Our experience in connection with the great land boom has been invaluable, and will enable us to avoid mistakes which are inevitable to new undertakings. The burden which we propose to carry will be no light one, as human nature is such that there will be plenty of fault-finders—but we square pegs which will not fit into round holes. We have had such cases in connection with our ready-made farms, but on the whole the colonies to which I have referred and which our scheme have been highly successful; for instance, Sedgewick, which has a group of 'ready-mades' and which Canada may well be proud. But we are prepared to face all the troubles, and the success of which Western Canada may well be proud. But we are prepared to face all the troubles, and the success of which Western Canada may well be proud of."

A New Hay Sorghum

Sudan Grass Meeting With Great Favor Among American Farmers

A recent addition to our crop plants is said to prove of great value to the South. Sudan grass was brought to the United States from Africa in 1909, and no other importation ever sprung into favor so quickly. It is now recognized as the coming hay grass of Texas, and whether known in the southeastern states it will be almost as popular in the immediate Gulf coast region, however, it, like the other sorghums, is affected by the red-spot disease, which farmers usually call rust. At the present time the price of Sudan grass seed prohibits it from being generally used as a hay grass, but as soon as the quantity of available seed is greater it should become a staple crop in the southern states of Mississippi, Alabama and Georgia and in virtually all of the states of South Carolina, North Carolina, and Tennessee as well as Arkansas, Oklahoma and Texas.

It should be sown broadcast or drilled in the spring, when the weather warm in the spring, at the rate of 15 to 20 lbs. per acre in the eastern states and 10 to 15 lbs. per acre in the more western states. It can be cut with a mower and cured like any other hay crop. It should be cut about the time of full bloom. Two to three cuttings can be secured, and yields of 2 to 4 tons per acre may be expected. The hay is very palatable and at least as high in feeding value as that of Johnson grass. It is an annual and never becomes a weed in fields where it has been grown.—From Bulletin 1, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"Beer, Glorious Beer"

Are poor people to go without sugar in their tea; poor children to be grudged jam on their bread; the health-giving supplies of foreign fruit to be cut off; cheap schoolbooks to be doubled in price; cheap reprints of literature to cease; other necessary articles, such as furniture, to be restricted in supply and consequently raised in price; and all this, forsooth, even while some have the knee, beer, glorious beer, is alone to lift an untroubled head over the storm, confident that whatever else the nation curtails, it at least and the profits of its trade will be safeguarded? It is a curious position; and certainly makes one inclined to ask who really are our rulers in this country which proposes that it rules itself.—London Chronicle.

The Farm Help Question

Pay Liberal Wages and Provide Home Comforts

Mr. Wm. D. Flatt, in a very interesting letter to the Breeders' Gazette, takes up the help question for the farmer and tells how he thinks it can be solved. He says:

"Before laying my pen down I must make one remark that applies to this North American continent. We require more farmers, more farm help, more girls suitable for farmers' wives, more domestic help. If the farmers of this continent will do as Great Britain has done, provide married men with homes on farms, assist them to live cheaply by giving them milk, potatoes, beef, pork, and eggs at reasonable prices, they will population villages from which will come boys who know how to farm and girls who can help the boys. Now a suggestion. We shall then develop efficient, contented help. We cannot run a farm to its fullest capacity without plenty of stock. We cannot run a farm without efficient and efficient help any more than we can run a factory successfully that requires skilled help by children or place children at the machines. There is nothing like a young man of today that offers a sufficient than agriculture, coupled with improved live stock."

Let us suggest in this connection that it will pay well for the farmer to give good men liberal wages and good, comfortable home conditions. Then, farmers—or, rather, people—get rid of the notion of drifting around from place to place. When they strike a good one they should stay by him as long as possible.

The Brown Mouse

Dealing With Improved Methods of Teaching in Rural Schools

The above caption is the title of a novel, written by Herbert Quick which attempts to awaken the rural communities to the antiquated courses of study in the rural schools and to point the way to the kind of schools that should be provided for the boys and girls in the country. The book also sets forth the difficulties met when a teacher or anyone else attempts to change the courses of study in our country schools. The proposition of the country school problem in the form of a story gives to this subject a different interpretation and we trust it will arouse sufficient interest in those guiding the destinies of the country schools to lead them to provide more suitable courses of study.

The boys and girls of today in the country schools are not, on the whole, serving their districts with the greatest efficiency. The courses followed in many of these institutions are obsolete and should be revised to meet the requirements of the present day and standards of the present century. There is no good reason why so many of the country schools should be dormum as an oyster upon the subject of agriculture. So far as they are concerned, you might think that we cash occupation as farming. We believe that it is fundamentals in our educational system, but these would not be impaired in the least by incorporating in the courses of the country schools a few subjects pertaining to agriculture. If done in the right way, the agriculture subject would aid materially in teaching the fundamentals of the boy and girl in the country has a knowledge of the things of the farm which can be readily used for illustrations and examples.

Mr. Quick points out the injustice done the boys and girls of the rural schools by not having their courses of study better adapted to their needs. We share in this opinion and hope the time is not far distant when those who are in direct charge of the country schools will see the light and then have the courage to do it.

We Need Science

Scientific Industrial Organization is Needed by Britain

Lack of adequate scientific equipment, coupled with lack of enterprise and adaptability, have been almost the sole causes in the past of the industrial decline of Britain—of British commerce and British industry in the struggle with foreign rivals. No instrumentality will say that the fault has lain entirely with the British merchant and the British manufacturer. It has not. The government can and ought to do much more than has been done in the past to maintain and push British industries. The banks can do much. The universities can do infinitely more than any of them alone. One of the main lessons of the war will have been missed if it is not realized that the commercial triumph of Germany has been first and foremost, not to her traffic, not to her cheap labor, but to her scientific industrial organization. It can be defeated in the long run by an organization equally complete and scientific.—London Daily News.

The Recruiting Problem

It would be unfortunate to sacrifice essential military necessities to industrial claims which will not bear very strict examination. It is no less a folly to sacrifice essential industrial interests to military claims which have no other basis than a confused idea that every man with "two legs and two arms" can be made use of in some form or another in the army. So, in fact, he can; but it can be shown that he can be made of far more use outside it, the army, even in its own sake, by its absence than in accepting him. The combatants on one side and on the other are apparently determined to ignore it in practice. The fact remains that neither of the two elements in the recruiting problem can be ignored, and that it is only in a carefully balanced harmony of the two that any hope is to be found.—London Daily News.

BRITAIN MUST SECURE CONTROL OF AIR AS WELL AS THE SEAS

POTENTIALITY OF AIRCRAFT HAS TAUGHT LESSON

The History of the War Shows That Great Britain Must Create A Second Navy to Rule the Winds as the First One Does the Waves

State of Liniter in Berlin

Palace Windows Are Broken During Furious Rioting

A lady who has resided in Berlin all her life has just reached Manchester. Interviewed by a representative of the Daily News, she stated that the people in this country cannot have the slightest conception of the life of the people in the German capital.

"Only a fortnight ago," she said, "I saw the Kaiser. He is quite a different man from what he was. He looks just an old broken-down man. His cheeks are fallen, he is deathly pale, and his hair is quite grey. Although the fiction that he is suffering only from severe cold is carefully kept up, it is generally known that the Kaiser is suffering from cancer in the throat. He now lives at Potsdam when not at one or the other frontier headquarters, ordered to be there. The reason for his avoidance of Berlin will be quite obvious when I explain that the people have broken almost every window in the Palace there."

There were similar rumors as to what happened to the crowd guilty of this enormity—of people being shot down indiscriminately—but she had been unable to test their accuracy, as now even regular German residents were not allowed free course in the streets.

"Rioting is now," she continued, "of daily occurrence, the people especially resenting the fact that they are not allowed now to purchase more than a quarter of a pound of butter or fat at once.

"The Kaiser is now never cheered. When he passes through Berlin it is in a closed motor, preceded and followed by other motors filled with soldiers and officials armed to the teeth.

"So far as business is concerned, Berlin is a dead city. Almost all the wholesale houses are permanently closed. The others are only open two days per week, and must get a permit before they sell any goods, and the officials see that nothing is allowed to go out likely to be of service to them. In fact, everything has gone up terribly," she continued.

One of the most significant changes she had noted was in relation to the munition works, which formerly ran day and night, but now only worked irregularly. Employees questioned as to the cause of this were unanimous that there was a shortage of material.

"This," she remarked, "is beginning to tell on the people, who are becoming more and more depressed as time passes. It is now a daily cry for peace, clamor for peace. I have heard the cry frequently in the city, 'For God's sake stop this war! We are starving.' Bread is allowed to enter Berlin from other districts any the same thing is observable elsewhere.

Reports of rioting in England are circulated from time to time. Such are the reports circulated, that when she reached this country she was astonished to find that the people, towns in ruins and the people either starved or enslaved.

"The great mass of the people now," added Miss Lindner, "despair of beating England, and the soldiers who are sent home from the front are full of horrorous stories of shortage of munitions and food."

The Economy of Good Roads

New Life and Energy Put into Community Through Good Roads

In a certain community the people were certain that they could not afford good roads. Through mistaken idea of economy they struggled through ten mud more than half the year. The effect of the bad road was a disastrous one. The people of spirit and enterprise left the community, going to cities or to other states to make their homes. Social life was well-nigh impossible because farms were linked together only by hideous depths of clinging miry clay. The roads so deep and miry that the boys who had travelled them that the whole community took on a tinge of sadness and melancholy. Then there came a man who had lived in a region of good roads, a man of faith which would not be daunted by a road drag to smooth up and let the water off a stretch of road. As it got better he dragged it again. He kept at it enthusiastically until in his light buggy he could go swiftly and easily to the village for the mail. Men were incredulous; they said, "Wait until we really have bad roads." They waited; the man drag ged again; his road kept hard and dry, like a racetrack. Then others believed. Dragging began in earnest in that township. A little calculation revealed that a dollar's worth of horse energy spent in dragging teams that must draw loaded wagons over these roads. The whole region imbibed new hope. This year a stone road will bisect the township in one direction by men who are dragging is being religiously done. Thus has new life and energy been put into a wonderful community.

An Optimist

The whole British empire has rallied to the fight against the "detestable thing we call Prussianism." The allies are united by bonds that will never be severed till victory is won, and the sword will never be sheathed until the dragon is slain. That is all that is to be said, and, in spite of successes on the western front, so small that the cost for nothing, all the signs point to a great downfall awaiting Germany, sooner, perhaps, than is generally expected.—London Chronicle.

Great Britain's absolute supremacy of the seas is beyond question; and the superiority of the allies in men, money and munitions is not to be challenged. Lord Northcliffe declares that in his six visits to the front he has always been struck by the splendid health, excellent equipment and absolute confidence of the French soldier. He was also impressed by the immense number of men in reserve, covering miles and miles of ground and by the quantities of munitions accumulated everywhere. In only one department has the German any pretention to superiority. The Prince of the Power of the Air, which is another name for His Satanic Majesty, is getting too much of his own way in what the Kaiser is reported probably now call "his element." While the wounds inflicted by the German aircraft so far have been by comparison with the damage done generally in the war, these pirpicks, they suggest an infinite capacity for mischief when weather conditions are favorable and unless more vigorous action is taken to challenge their aerial supremacy. That the British government and people are not blind to the situation we know and much is being done to beat the Hun upon his own ground. If we may so call the circumambient air. But we have to "get a move on" and possibly the pin pricks which are bitterly irritating to the British body and soul, may tend to accelerate our movement. The Teutons are not having it all their own way in the clouds by any means. Italian aeroplanes killed eight hundred Austrian soldiers in barracks at Labbach on February 19th and they makes up for the killing of nine British civilians, men, women and children, by German Zeppelins.

The whole history of the war shows the potentiality of aircraft in warfare and the lesson is that for Great Britain the control of the air is as important as the control of the sea. It means nothing less than the operation of a second British navy to rule the winds as the first one does the waves. Great Britain cannot afford to be, and dare not be, inferior to any other country in aerial power. Something really are due to the Kaiser for giving us a valuable lesson and rubbing it well in. We must not regard the cost of aerial squadrons as simply one of the burdens of the present war. It is rather a permanent investment and one that will involve permanent expenditure for construction and maintenance. In the present war the aerial navigation aircraft of all kinds will tend to be put into the scrap heap in less time than do the battleships. The Zeppelin and aeroplane may be as good the day it is put into the scrap heap as the day it was built, just as many a fine warship has had to be put on the retired list simply because something better has been devised. It is just the same with the aerial navigation plants. Machines are thrown out, not because they have lost anything of their original efficiency, but they cannot compete with machines of later invention and improved type. For Great Britain to be behind the most up-to-date of aerial war-craft will always be just good enough and none too good. The discoveries in this may find new spheres of usefulness in the paths of peace. It will be passing strange if the immense possibilities in the way of aerial navigation demonstrated by the war do not result in a great utilization of dirigibles and aeroplanes for commercial purposes. They are not likely to compete seriously with the railways and steamships for the heavy freight traffic, but in other fields of usefulness can certainly be found for them.—Henry Dalby, in Montreal Star.

No Halfway House

This war must be either a great triumph or a complete disaster for the German military caste, in which is included the Kaiser and all that orbit of the civil government of Germany. There is no halfway house for the German warmakers. A peace without plunder, a peace which compelled them to return to the status quo and left them, even in their own share of the bill, and to impose the $200,000,000 of new taxation, which would be necessary for this purpose, would discredit them hopelessly, and lead inevitably to their downfall. Nothing short of victory will use about it, the German people know in their hearts that this was an aggressive war undertaken for the object of enlarging the territory and increasing the power of their state; and if it turned out to be lost and that they had been thrown back into their own territory and had succeeded merely in defending themselves at immense cost and sacrifice, their anger against their military leaders would be unbounded.—Westminster Gazette.

Speeding It On

The musketry instructor had just been giving a lecture on the rifle to one particularly "green" set of recruits. At the end he asked: "Now, is there any question you want to ask?"

One dull looking Johnny Raw stepped forward and stammered out:

"Yes, my man?" said the instructor, encouragingly.

"Please, sir," stammered the searcher after knowledge, "is it roight that the harder Oi pull the trigger-thing the farder the bullet goes?"—"Yes."

Jabbers—I tell you, old man, it's a terrible thing when your wife quarrels with her mother and the old lady lives with you. Which side do you take?

Havers—Neither. I preserve an alarmed neutrality.

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Bellevue, Alta., Fri., May 5, 1916

Alberta's Wealth

The 9th annual report of the Department of Agriculture which was presented by Hon. Duncan Marshall in legislature, contained some, very interesting information regarding the growing wealth of Alberta.

It shows that the increase in dairy products in 1915 was more than 35 per cent. over the preceding year; that the amount of Alberta butter produced during the year reached the total of seven million pounds, and that the total production of grain last year was twice as much as in 1910. Improvements have taken place in the live stock business in the production of fodder crops, in growing roots and vegetables, and increasing interest is seen in horticultural work.

The whole report was optimistic and cheering and indicates that from an agricultural point of view the province is in fine shape.

The Robbers of Belgium

Not content with murdering and torturing the Belgians, Germany is now stealing everything they possess. The country is being systematically plundered of everything from art treasures which might attract the fancy of a Crown Prince to coal from the Charleroi mines. Horses, foodstuffs, textile products, even the copper from the church roofs, have all been sent to Germany, and time after time has been inflicted on the better-class people in order to reduce them to the poverty that already afflicts three millions of their compatriots.

In an effort to relieve the appalling destitution, Lord Bryce, Sir Edward Grey, on behalf of the British government, asked Germany to guarantee through the neutral relief commission the free importation of raw materials and the regular export of manufactured goods made from such materials. In this way, it was hoped, the Belgian people could raise themselves from the state of pauperism to which the Hun has reduced them.

Germany has taken no notice of Great Britain's request.

Belgium must be further bled. Her sufferings are not yet complete. The tyrant upon her soil is capable of still more evil than he has accomplished. Evidently he seeks to drive the unhappy victims of his murderous deeds to beg for bread in Germany, or, worse still, to enter the Hun munition factories and make shells to be used to kill their brethren so gallantly fighting in the trenches of Flanders.

But the Allies will know how to exact vengeance. They have reaffirmed solemnly their determination to fight until Belgium is restored and fully compensated for all the suffering she has undergone. Germany is simply piling up a damning record against the day of reckoning.

And that day of reckoning is fast approaching.—Pro Belgica.

A Million Men

In this gigantic war, the word "millions" is in everybody's mouth and has become a verbal commonplace. Yet it is difficult, indeed, to form any comprehension of what a million really means. An army of one million men, marching four abreast, would extend over a line of 400 miles and take many days in the march past. An American Exchange sums up the things needed to outfit a million soldiers:

750,000 rifles and bayonets for them to fight with.

250,000 pistols, little brothers of the rifle.

8,000 machine guns, the military scythes.

2,100 field guns to batter down attack.

165,000,000 cartridges to carry them into their first fight, and as many more for each succeeding fight.

2,500,000 shells and shrapnel for our field guns for every hour they are in action.

190,000 horses to carry them and pull their gun carriages.

127,000 mules to haul their supplies and pack their guns.

8,000 wagons to transport their supplies and ammunition.

1,000,000 cartridge belts for their ammunition.

1,000,000 first aid packets to bind up their wounds.

1,000,000 ponchos to keep them dry.

1,000,000 canteens.

Each of them must have uniform and equipment.

1,000,000 shelter halves to protect them from the weather.

2,000,000 blankets to keep them warm.

2,000,000 pairs of shoes.

2,000,000 uniform coats, breaches leggings, suits of underwear.

1,000,000 hats.

2,000,000 shirts.

4,000,000 pairs of socks.

1,000,000 haversacks.

Finally they must eat.

1,000,000 pounds of meat per day.

1,000,000 pounds of bread each day.

2,000,000 pounds of vegetables each day.

2,000,000 pints of coffee or tea each day.

All this must be purchased, transported and cooked each day, and to eat it they must have:

1,000,000 cups.

1,000,000 plates.

1,000,000 knives

1,000,000 forks.

1,000,000 spoons.

To provide for proper care, training, and lead in battle they should have

25,000 trained officers.

If one million men should apply to the recruiting offices it would require the uninterrupted effort of 1,000 recruiting parties working day and night for more than ten days to enroll and enlist them. It would require a week to move them to the camps, provided all the country were given over to this work alone.

One thousand men would have to work day and night for ten days to erect the tents for them, and when completed this camp would amount to a city of more than 125,000 tents, covering an area of more than 8,000 acres, an area equal to the size of a city like Montreal.

Britain has undertaken the raising and supplying of five armies such as this. Such is modern war.

The Royal Gwent Welsh Choir

Those who had the pleasure of visiting the Coleman opera house on Saturday night were served with a rare treat by the Royal Gwent Welsh Male Choir, which is without a parallel. Every member of the party is an accomplished vocalist and carries credentials and recognitions of competency from music lovers and judges throughout the English speaking world. The following programme was rendered on Saturday night. Every item was of the highest class, but the "Hallelujah Chorus" brought down the house.

DAVID JOHN (Dewi Llyfwy)
Musical Director

DEWI MICHAEL, Manager

D. J. THOMAS, Accompanist

PART I

Chorus—The Soldiers' Chorus.....Gounod
Ensemble

Song—Shipmates O' Mine.....
Mr. George Hopkins

Duet—Flow Gently Deva.....Parry
Messrs. White and Stratton

Part Song—Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming .....arranged by Bell
Ensemble

Trio—The Ticklers.....Martini
Messrs. Waldin, White and John

Song—Mother Machree.....Ball
Mr. G. Howell

Sextette—Now the Night in Starlit Splendor.....Dressler
Members of the party

An African Idyl—Tudantio.....Orsled
Ensemble

INTERMISSION

PART II

Chorus—The Destruction of Gaza.....
.....Deville
Ensemble

Song—The Maid of the Mill.....Adams
Mr. E. John

An Irish Melody—Eileen Alanna.....
Ensemble

Song—The Manue.....Russel
Mr. Ben Jones

Quartette—The Johnny Schmoker .....
.....Rise

Messrs. Waldin, Stratton, White and John

Chorus—The Hallelujah Chorus.....
.....arranged by Oakey
Ensemble

Welsh National Anthem.....
Soloist, Mr. Stratton and Ensemble

Finale—America

Through the kindness of the conductor, Mr. David John, a sacred concert was given in the Coleman opera house on Sunday afternoon, when a collection was taken up for the benefit of the Patriotic Fund.

The opera house, as on the night previous, was crowded to the rafters, and the collection amounted to over $60.00. A varied programme of choruses, songs, duets and quartettes was rendered. One of the most pleasing of the sacred selections was the popular "There's a land that is fairer than day," and of the humorous "When Tom Edc went a-fishing." Unfortunately the local musicians was not present, or his thoughts would have been carried back to the good old days when he attempted to be a follower of immortal Izaak Walton.

The Czar of Russia's winter palace at Petrograd is probably the most wonderful royal residence in the world. Many of its rooms, of which there are over 700, are of enormous size. The most valuable collection of china known is also kept in the palace.

Fernie Mountain Supply Co.

Wholesale Liquor Dealers

Agents for Fernie Beer

Phone 83

Frank, ;; Alberta

Rev. Mr. Toombs will be the preacher at the Coleman Institutional church on Sunday.

How a Man may Look

¶ Dressed in a style specialty designed by the Semi-ready Tailors, a man of aldermanic proportions can look quite the average, as shown in this Style 923—Types G and F.

G

Type G—a tall, stout man, weighing over 200 pounds.

This Suit in sizes 46, 47 and 44 F may be had for $20; or made to measure from English worsted for $23.

Semi-ready Tailoring needs no argument—when you can get side by side comparisons.
Its bases are founded on fair, square, physique type principles.
To you and to your neighbour the price is the same, and the terms are cash. The cost is accompanied by a guarantee and the surety that you will get the purchase price returned without argument for any cause.
The Semi-ready Company has ever occupied itself with the improvement of quality, thus keeping beyond and above any present competition.

This week—Spring Overcoats and the new Semi-ready Suits of high degree at $15, $18, and $20. Some splendid serge values at $20.

Semi-ready Tailoring

W. E. Cooper, Blairmore, Alberta

Blairmore School Report

The following is the report of the Blairmore public school for the month of April.

Grade I.—Number of teaching days 18, aggregate attendance 896, average attendance 41 77, percentage of attendance 89 54, enrolment for month 50, tardies 14. Perfect in attendance and punctuality—Denise Germaine, Morris Gillard, Glen Turner, Harold Sparks, James Hunter, Freda Brown, James Garrett, Dorothy Hinds, Irene Kelsey, George Christopher, Celia Handley, Arthur Decoux, Floria Switzward, Margaret Lyon, Gabriel Nyrinck.—V. J. Keith, teacher.

Grades II. and III.—Number enrolled 51, average attendance 46 04, percentage 91 34, tardies 7. Pupils neither late nor absent.—Jennette Thibodeau, Maurice Bond, Lindsay Carter, Mary Paul, Lydia Brunetto, Teddy Nichols, George Shearer, Robert Thompson, Roland Pinkney, Benvenuta Pozzi, Jean Shearer, Willie Semrawa, Albert Thibodeau, Phil Christopher, Frank McLeod, Gertrude Dutil, Eleanor Sparks, Eula Brunetto, Milda Bond, Louis Pozzi, Alfred Vangelsingen, Alrick Tilsey, Marion Turner, Elie Dumbroucke.—L. Perkins, teacher.

Grades IV. and V.—K. B. Darrach, teacher.—Number enrolled 44, aggregate days' attendance 758, average attendance 42 11, percentage of attendance 95.70, lates 5. The following attained first to fifth positions respectively:

Grade V.—

1. Fernand Capron
2. George Kalfoury
3. Vernon Hunter
4. Elizabeth Blair
5. Henrietta Robbins, James Semrawa and Olga Misson.

Grade IV.

1. Margaret McLatch
2. Jean Kemp
3. Denise Decoux
4. George Dunst
5. Flora Warner.

Grades V., VI. and VII., E. M. Fulton, teacher—Number enrolled 32, aggregate days' attendance 533, average attendance 29.61, percentage of attendance 92.53, lates 3. The following made highest marks in their grade during April:

Grade VII.—Mary McLellan, Orrin Turner.

Grade VI.—Louise Germaine, Nellie McVey, John Handley, Telema Thibodeau.

Grade V.—Wilfred Dutil, Marguerite Pearson, Claude Nichols, Elizabeth Patterson.

Grades VIII., IX., X. and XI.—Enrolment 24, aggregate days' attendance 394.5, average attendance 21 91, percentage of attendance 91 29, lates 15.

Total enrolment of school 201.

C. R. PEARSON, Principal.

Hons. Charles Stewart and Archie McLaren, Mr. Robertson, government engineer, of Edmonton, and J. E. Woods, of Pincher Creek, dined at the Coleman hotel on Wednesday noon.

Postage stamps, post cards, etc., sold from April 1, 1915, to February 29, 1916, in Canada, totalled $18,248,346.30. No separate account is kept of the sale of postage stamps and post cards.

A jury in Morristown, N.J., ate four big meals, drew $24 in salary and wrangled all night to decide that Mike Kane was not guilty of stealing a rooster valued at 63 cents.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST LAND REGULATIONS

THE sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years old, may homestead a quarter-section of available Dominion Land in Manitoba, Saskatchewan or Alberta. The applicant must appear in person at the Dominion Lands Agency or Sub-Agency for the District. Entry by proxy may be made at any Dominion Lands Agency (but not Sub-Agency), on certain conditions.

Duties.—Six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each of three years. A homesteader may live within nine miles of his homestead on a farm of at least 80 acres, on certain conditions. A habitable house is required except where residence is performed in the vicinity.

In certain districts a homesteader in good standing and pre-emptor may obtain a pre-emption beside his homestead. Price $3.00 per acre.

Duties.—Six months' residence in each of three years, after earning homestead patent; also 50 acres extra cultivation. Pre-emption patent may be obtained as soon as homestead patent on certain conditions.

A settler who has exhausted his homestead right may take a purchased homestead in certain districts. Price $3 per acre. Duties: Must reside six months in each of three years, cultivate 50 acres and erect a house worth $300.

The area of cultivation is subject to relaxation in case of rough, stony or alkali land. Live stock may be substituted for cultivation under certain conditions.

W. W. CORY, C.M.G.,
Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—6805.

SYNOPSIS OF COAL MINING REGULATIONS

COAL mining rights of the Dominion, in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon Territory, the Northwest Territories and in portions of the Province of British Columbia, may be leased for a term of twenty-one years, renewal for a further term of twenty-one years, at an annual rental of $1 an acre. Not more than 2,560 acres will be leased to one applicant.

Application for a lease must be made by the applicant in person to the Agent or Sub-Agent of the district in which the rights applied for are situated.

In surveyed territory the land must be described by sections, or legal sub-divisions of sections, and in unsurveyed territory the tract applied for shall be staked out by the applicant himself.

Each application must be accompanied by a fee of $5 which will be refunded if the rights applied for are not available, but not otherwise. A royalty shall be paid on the merchantable output of the mine at the rate of five cents per ton.

The person operating the mine shall furnish the Agent with sworn returns accounting for the full quantity of merchantable coal mined and pay the royalty thereon. If the coal mining rights are not being operated, such returns should be furnished at least once a year.

The lease will include the coal mining rights only, rescinded by Chap. 27 of 4-5 George V. assented to 12th June, 1914.

For full information application should be made to the Secretary of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa, or to any Agent or Sub-Agent of Dominion Lands.

W. W. CORY
Deputy Minister of the Interior.

N.B.—Unauthorized publication of this advertisement will not be paid for.—6805.

A Representative Wanted
at for
BLAIRMORE
and district for the
Old Reliable Fonthill Nurseries

Choice list of hardy tested varieties, recommended by the Western Experimental Station suitable for MANITOBA, SASKATCHEWAN and ALBERTA.

Hybrid Apples, Native Plums, Russian Cherries, Small Fruits, Seed Potatoes, Hardy Trees for Windbreaks and Shelter Belts. Liberal Terms. Handsome Free Outfit. Exclusive Territory. Write now for particulars.

STONE & WELLINGTON,
TORONTO - ONTARIO

Bellevue Happenings

Mrs. A. Bursey has been under the weather for several days.

Mr. and Mrs. Carney, of Cowley, are visiting friends here for a few days.

Mrs. F. Hansen and Mrs. Rosia were visiting in Blairmore on Tuesday.

A. May attended the I.O.O.F. dance at Blairmore last week and says he was satisfied.

Haddad Bros'. delivery team ran away one day this week, but very little damage was done.

THREE HOUSES FOR RENT, near the Rosedale Dairy, Bellevue Apply to Fred Chappell, Burnett's store.

Edward Roseley has moved his horses and rigs out to the ranch at North Fork for the summer months.

The little daughter of Mr. and Mrs. William Patterson underwent an operation at the local hospital this week.

Miss Williams, who spent the holidays at her home here, returned to Calgary by Sunday night's train.

Several chaps attempted to swallow all the booze in town on Monday and naturally enough had to pay to get out of the cooler.

Dr. Mackenzie went to Calgary on Tuesday night. During the doctor's absence his practice is being looked after by Dr. Ross, of Hillcrest.

Principal Kelly and Misses Hoare and Bowen returned this week from Edmonton where they had been attending the teachers' convention.

E. C. McDonald has moved into the house lately vacated by Mr. Allan, and Mr. Handshaw has taken the house formerly occupied by Mr. McDonald.

The Ukranian dance held in the Workers' hall was well attended and voted an enjoyable affair. The music was furnished by the Stokes orchestra, of Coleman.

A large number of Bellevueites, mainly Welshmen, attended the Royal Gwent Welsh Choir concert at Coleman on Saturday night and again on Sunday afternoon.

The local company of the 192nd battalion has formed a football club, with Sergt Jordan as president. The soldiers have agreed to give one day's pay towards the support of their team.

Cowley Happenings

John Collins, the new station agent, has arrived here with his family.

The Tod Creek school opened up this week with Miss Agnes McMillan as teacher.

Miss R. A. Swinney drove into Pincher Creek with her father, J. G. Swinney, on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs Webber and son Harold, of Heath Creek, were in Cowley on Wednesday and Thursday.

Mrs. B. Coates, with her daughters Rita and Elsie, spent the Easter holidays visiting friends in Pincher Creek.

Mrs. P. Fortier, with her daughters Rose and Blanche and son Emile, made a trip to the dentist at Pincher Creek on Wednesday last.

Sergt. Swift, Privates C. Crawford and B. Young, of the 192nd battalion, spent the week end in Cowley. Sergt. Swift is attending the officers' training school at Blairmore for six weeks.

One of the neighbors here has a hen which set rather flighty, but after twenty-nine days of sitting brought off a fine brood of chicks, hatching every egg except one. What do you know about that?

Quite a heavy snow storm for this time of the year fell on Friday. It was preceded by ten minutes heavy hailing and hard bolts of thunder. The storm continued on through Saturday with the temperature lowering a few degrees.

Miss Lackner has resigned her position as teacher of the Tennessee school. The district loses a competent and painstaking teacher. Teachers seem to be scarce these days, and it will be rather difficult to get one to take her place.

The new chemical fire engine has arrived at Cowley. The residents will now have some peace of mind, and well they may. The purchase of this engine was a much considered proposition, but they made a wise decision when they decided to get it.

The War Book of 1916

It would perhaps be too much to say that the Agricultural War Book, issued for free distribution by the Federal Department of Agriculture, is the most complete book ever published in Canada entirely devoted to the subject of which it mainly treats. Yet in variety it certainly is. Besides the general matter brought together by the editor, the Commissioner of Agriculture, some seventy agricultural and educational experts have contributed to its 250 pages, including the Federal Ministers of Agriculture and Finance, the Live Stock Commissioner, and Dairy Commissioner for the Dominion, chiefs and sub-chiefs of various departments and divisions, federal and provincial, and professors at the Ontario and other agricultural colleges.

While there are statistics of the world's as well as of Canada's produce last year, for purposes of comparison, and two or three years preceding, the book is a long way from being confined to figures. On the contrary it contains pages upon pages of textual information, instruction and sound advice appertaining to its title—"Production and Thrift." Not alone would the farmer and breeder be the better for its study but every householder, every citizen would profit by following its counsel, which, in a general sense is embodied in the motto that appears on the front cover, namely: In War Time, Produce more and save more, Make your labour efficient, Save material from waste, Spend your money wisely.

The following letter was picked up this week in the lobby of a local hotel. Certain changes made to the original by some idle hand made it well worth publication:

"D. Drain,
Blairmore, Alta.,

My Dear Sir:

Take the enclosed coupon to the Blairmore Hardware Co. at Blairmore. I want you to feed one of my Free trial packages of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic to your Ford car or other stock. Try it on the manmaggie first. The more severe test you give it, the better it will agree with us. It aids speed, makes cars healthy and expels worms. In the same package you will find a sample bottle of Davidson's special rye, which kills disease germs and keeps the car healthful.

Yours etc."

NOW SELLING

At Frank Hotel, Frank, Alta.

Bedroom Furniture, including Beds, Springs, Dressers, Wash Stands, Etc. Dining Tables, Sideboards, Bar Fixtures, and many other articles. Also

HOTEL BUILDING FOR SALE

Whole or in Part. Must be torn down immediately. Apply to

A. MANUEL
Frank, Alberta

CHEW "BRAVE BOLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY 10 CENTS PER PLUG

The Destruction By Cut Worm

Responsible For Enormous Loss to the Farmers of Western Canada

Cutworms have long been regarded as one of the most destructive insects, not only because of the amount of damage they do to the growing grain, but because of the difficulty of controlling the pest. In Western Canada the cutworm constitutes one of the problems the farmer has to deal with and it is only through the application of scientific knowledge as to the habits of the inroads of the insects can be checked and the root of the trouble removed. The remedy is often very simple if the habits of the insect in its various stages are closely watched.

Many parts of the prairie provinces lose heavily through the inroads of the cutworm. A serious outbreak of the insect occurred in Southern Alberta in 1912, when upwards of 25,000 acres of grain were destroyed in one district alone. In the drier seasons owners of market and vegetable gardens were probably the heaviest sufferers, whole areas of cabbage and other vegetables being totally destroyed in a few short weeks.

In looking toward a solution of the problem it is important to remember that it is in the spring of the year, generally about the middle of April, that eggs of the moth are hatched, and if during the latter part of April or in May any signs of cutworm damages are seen, the land may be treated immediately with a poisoned bait. It is highly important that farmers and market gardeners should keep their crops under close supervision with a view to detecting signs of cutworms or other insect injury in the early stages. In this way control measures are possible before the damage has assumed extensive proportions.

In view of the fact that cutworms do greater damage in dry land, and that the prevalence of weeds only aids in the breeding of vast numbers of insects, the cultivation of the land is a big factor in the control of the pest. Clean stubble land is rarely chosen by the moths for egg-laying, and when cutworms appear in such fields the following year they have usually migrated in from a neighboring field where weeds were allowed to grow.

Something of the general life history of the cutworms and the habits of the worm and the moth must be known before an effective means of controlling the pest can be found.

The most harmful species so far as Western Canada is concerned are the Red-backed Cutwo and the Pale-Western Cutworm, both of which remain below the ground during the day, coming near or to the surface at night in order to search for food. The eggs from which the worms are hatched are laid by a moth or "miller" in August or September, and are found in or on the soil. A few eggs hatch before the ground freezes in the fall, but the larger number hatch in April. From then on to the middle of June the worms feed extensively upon all crops and many weeds, when they form small oval cells in the earth within which they remain for a period ranging from a few days to a month before turning to a brown pupa, from which in another month's time the moth hatches. The moths fly at night almost exclusively.

The worms rarely feed on the surface, but burrow into the earth and bite through the stem below ground. Sometimes they continue to feed on a plant, but where the soil is very dry they simply cut through it and pass on to the next one. This accounts for the fact that greater damage is done in a dry season than in a wet one, for in wet sou they are able to move less freely below ground and come to the surface oftener. They avoid moist or hard soil, and are found in greater numbers in the drier and duster parts of the field, and in the spring are found in higher and drier ground in larger numbers than in the wet spots.

The insects feed upon all prairie crops, as well as upon all kinds of vegetables, and the presence of the worms in a field is not due to the crop grown so much as to the treatment of the ground the previous year.

During the months of August and September the moths are laying their eggs, and the locations selected for egg-laying are almost exclusively weedy summer fallows. They rarely lay their eggs at a distance from green growth so that a fallow field on which there is no green growth during the months of August and September is seldom attacked by cutworms the following season. Clean stubble land as well is rarely chosen, and a field which does not offer shelter for the moth, even though it be weedy, is in less danger from attack than is a rough summer fallow, upon which a small growth of weeds and grain has been allowed to remain during the egg-laying period.

Knowing something of the habits of the worms and the moths it is then much easier to suggest a preparation of the soil which will give as little encouragement as possible to the moth in which to deposit the eggs. The eradication of weeds is one essential, and on lands where cutworms are bad, summer fallow must be kept absolutely free from all green growth during the egg-laying season, and the ground should be worked as finely as consistent with good cultural practices.

Since fall wheat is attractive to the moths for egg-laying, it should no be sown earlier than the second week in September.

Where land has been allowed to grow up to weeds it should be plowed deeply in the fall, and the worms hatched from the eggs buried deeply in the soil often die. The same treatment should be meted out to weedy stubble land.

Owing to the expense of the operation it is seldom practical to spread poisoned bait over large areas, but it is a valuable and profitable method of controlling cutworms in market gardens, and can be used successfully in grain fields where properly employed. Fields where there are high dry places in the spring are danger spots, and these should be watched closely. If during the spring from the last part of April and during May, signs of cutworm damage are seen, the particular spots of ground should be treated at once.

A poisoned bait mixture recommended for prairie use is as follows: Shorts, 50lb; Paris green, 1lb; molasses, 1 gallon; water, 1½ gallons. The mixture is prepared by thoroughly mixing the shorts and Paris green while dry, taking care not to allow more of the Paris green dust to be breathed in than is absolutely unavoidable, for it is a violent poison. A handkerchief tied over the mouth will lessen any danger from this source. The molasses is stirred into the water and the solution added to the shorts and Paris green, thoroughly mixing all the time to prevent lumpy forming.

In applying the mixture to infested areas and for a few rods beyond, fifty pounds of shorts are used per acre, and the late afternoon is the preferable time for the application. When the soil is dry the ground should be lightly harrowed after the bait has been applied. Harrowing is not necessary when the soil is moist.

As to the date for renewing fields after cutworm devastation, there can be no definite date. Specimens of the average sized cutworms should be sent to either the Dominion Entomological laboratories at Treesbank, Manitoba, or Lethbridge, Alberta, to secure information as to when resowing will be safe in the district.

Study Human Resources

Bureau of Social Research For the Prairie Provinces

In nothing, perhaps, has the new Manitoba government shown more vision than in co-operating with the other prairie provinces to establish a Bureau of Social Research. This bureau is now an accomplished fact and J. S. Woodsworth, of Winnipeg, is director of the new welfare agency. It will occur to most people that if the three governments had toothcombed the west for a man to undertake this new work no more suitable man than James S. Woodsworth could have been found.

For years past Mr. Woodsworth has taken a keen interest in social questions. As superintendent of All People's Mission he came in contact with a variety of community problems, all of which stimulated his sympathetic ready sympathies. In particular, Mr. Woodsworth has made a close study of the non-English-speaking nationalities of Canada, and, what is more important, he has won their sympathy in a unique way. Mr. Woodsworth has travelled extensively throughout Canada, and particularly through the west, and he is familiar with the social problems both of town and country as few others are.

The inauguration of an interprovincial Bureau of Social Research in Western Canada is a radical departure from previous ways of doing things, or, rather, of leaving them undone. The bureau will perform few if any administrative duties; its chief energies will be devoted to the gathering of concrete facts and information with regard to many of the questions upon which the three governments have constantly to legislate.

Last December, when an inter-provincial conference took place in Winnipeg to consider co-operative action in providing institutional accommodation and care of various classes of dependents, the question of securing the services of Mr. Woodsworth for an interprovincial sociological bureau was also broached. It is no exaggeration to say that the representatives of all three governments were from the first entirely sympathetic towards the idea, and thus it proved an easy matter to come to a decision.

The Bureau of Social Research thus formed is now housed in the former deaf and dumb institute at the corner of Portage avenue and Sherbrook streets. Each of the three governments has agreed to make a modest appropriation towards the upkeep and work of this office. Being, as stated, an entirely new departure, the scope of the work and the exact form of organization will have to be worked step by step, but the general purposes, as outlined by the co-operating governments, is to make a practical study of community problems, with a view of promoting a more general interest in social welfare.

For some years the Ottawa commission of conservation has been devoting itself to a study of the various natural resources of the Dominion, such as water powers, forest wealth, soils, etc. The idea underlying the new bureau of social research is that it is at least equally important that the human resources of the dominion should be conserved and that some body should be charged with the duty of investigation in regard to them.

It is expected that the bureau will, in time, be able to offer expert advice and assistance to any community desirous of organizing its social resources in the direction of more efficient citizenship. Community life in Canada has been allowed to develop in a more or less haphazard fashion and many gaps and incoherences have been left unbridged and unprovided for.

In the United States, where, to a large extent, similar conditions prevail, several of the state universities, through their extension departments, have attempted to meet the need. The work accomplished in this way in Wisconsin and in Iowa, to mention only two states, is well known. In Canada not a single university has, as yet, organized for social welfare work, though here and there are signs of an uneasy academic conscience in this respect. The greatest approach that we in Canada have to extension departments, as organized by Wisconsin and Iowa, is the town planning branch of the commission of conservation, of which Thomas Adams is the head.

As intimated, one of the duties of the bureau of social research will be to secure such data as will form the basis for sound and progressive legislation. The recent Manitoba legislation providing allowances for mothers was, for instance, largely based upon an investigation carried out by the Social Workers' club of Winnipeg. Work of this kind has been performed on a very extensive scale by the Legislative Reference Library, of Wisconsin.

It will thus be seen that the function of the bureau is twofold: (1) to secure information, and (2) to disseminate it. In the securing of information the bureau will co-operate with the various government departments, as well as with many different private agencies, supplementing the information thus secured by special investigation where deemed necessary or advisable.

In this way it is hoped that our various voluntary agencies will be more fully realized than has hitherto been possible. Bulletins will be issued by the bureau from time to time and the latter will strive to act as a sort of clearing house, to which any citizen can apply for information on any phrase of social welfare.

Controlling the work of the bureau there is to be, in each province, an advisory council consisting of one cabinet minister and five appointed members. When the organization of these provincial councils is completed two representatives from each will form an interprovincial council which will be responsible for general policy.—Winnipeg Free Press.

Economizing in Horses

Work Should be Provided For Farm Horses the Year Round In Order to Cover Maintenance Cost

Figures vary somewhat but the average farm horse does not work much more than three and a half hours per day the year round. This figure looks small but it is correct, nevertheless, and shows that either our system of farming is wrong or we are keeping too many horses. Surplus horses cannot be kept without cutting down the receipts. Roughly it costs about $93 a year to maintain a farm horse, figuring feeds at market value on the farm, interest on the money invested in the horse, depreciation in value from year to year as he grows older, cost of shoeing, harness, etc. When the manure is considered the actual cost is reduced to about $89. From these facts it follows that horse labor on the farm is worth anywhere from 9.25 to 10.5 cents per hour.

Thus we see that keeping horses is a heavy drain, but it is one on the items on the farm that must be met before profit can be secured, and it suggests the necessity of handling the horse as economically as possible. This can be done by providing work for the horses throughout the winter as well as summer. The grain grower has to keep a bunch of horses because all his work comes at two seasons of the year, the balance of the time they are eating up the profits. If such a farmer could combine some other line of farming along with the grain growing which would provide work for the horses during the slack season they would be in a position to pay for their board. A farmer who kept about twelve horses and has figured their cost, combined stock farming with his grain growing. This provided additional work during the slack season, but still there was a difference per month in the hours of horse labor between the seeding and winter months of 120 hours.

Horses must be kept on the farm but their work should be so arranged that they can be kept busy the greater part of the time. In other words make them pay for their board all the year around. One cannot get too much manure on his farm, so haul from towns and cities, haul muscle mud, compost muck and the succeeding crops will pay the cost. At present it is estimated that horses represent a tax of $1 per acre on all cultivated land each year. Put in more time cultivating the land; it will pay. In Belgium where they raise the largest horses on the smallest farms, the farm crops average from two to three times as much as ours. Why?—Better cultivation.

Liebknecht the Brave

There is certainly no braver man in Europe than the German Socialist, Dr. Liebknecht, and some day Germany will have a monument to his memory. To charge a battery is a small thing compared with the way in which he has faced the contempt of such a disciplined nation as Germany, and that he is able to persist indicates that there must be behind him a considerable force of rebels against militarism. He went very far indeed the other day in declaring that in some circles the murder of the Austrian archduke was regarded as a "veritable godsend," and that in the school teachers of history systematically distort instruction to inculcate hatred against England. In none of the belligerent countries has there been heard, or speaking, and its tolerance is to Germany's credit.—SpringfieldRepublican.

"Would you do something for a poor old sailor?" inquired a tramp at the gate.

"Poor old sailor?" said the workingman's wife.

"Yes, m'm, I followed the water for sixteen years."

"Well," said the woman, "you certainly don't look as if you ever caught up with it!"

A Highland Regiment

The 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders Now Rapidly Recruiting at Winnipeg

The 79th Cameron Highlanders, Canada, who are affiliated with the 79th Queen's Own Cameron Highlanders, one of the most famous regiments in the imperial army, have been ordered by the militia authorities to raise two new Highland units. For this they require 500 men, and have already recruited $00. To secure the rest is needed the co-operation and assistance of every person of Scotch blood or descent throughout the west.

A preference is given for Scotch recruits, particularly Highlanders, but of course, this regiment is willing to enlist good men of other nationalities.

If a man signifies his intention to enlist he should get a medical certificate of fitness from a local doctor, and send it to headquarters, 202 Main street, Winnipeg, or to the adjutant, Minto Street, Barracks, Winnipeg. When application and certificate is received transportation will be forwarded, or if applicants are to go at his own expense he should get a receipt from the station agent for his fare which will be refunded on arrival.

The battalions to be raised by the 79th shall be ranked as Highland units and will wear the kilt. They have a fine pipe band, excellent accommodation in the barracks, and a good organization, and the men of Scotch descent should find the Cameron more congenial than any other unit. There is this advantage in joining the 79th that owing to their association with the Queen's Own Cameron in the old country, the regiment here has a permanent standing, which will continue, and such as no other western unit enjoys. Many of the other units now being raised will disappear after the war, but the 79th Cameron will continue, and men who join them will be associated with at least 20,000 others who have worn the Cameron tartan during the war.

The Hold-over Flies

Swat the First Flies and You Will Have Less to Kill Later on

There are "hold-over flies" or "winter flies" which have been hibernating during the cold weather, and which wake up at the first warm sign of spring.

"Don't trust the cold to kill them," warns the North Carolina Bulletin. "Don't assume that they are dead when you find them lying on floors or window sills in unused rooms. They are playing possum, and will recover when the temperature rises. Clean up the house and give special attention to every out-of-the-way place where flies may lurk. Make sure that there is nothing left which may harbor their eggs."

If you don't adopt this strategy, and start now, here is what you may be up against, according to the computation of experts:

A female fly surviving the winter may be expected to begin laying eggs in April. Her progeny will begin laying in May. Their progeny will be laying by June 1. We may reckon on five crops by the first of October. The first crop alone is big enough, but succeeding generations quickly run far beyond the grasp of the human imagination. If all the eggs hatched and developed into mature flies, the offspring of that one fly would amount, by Oct. 1, to the appalling number of 131,220,000,000,000,000,000.

That number of flies, it is said, if caught and pressed compactly together, would occupy a space of 250,000 cubic feet. That is to say, they would probably fill solidly, from cellar to attic, about ten ordinary houses.

Of course, the eggs don't all hatch, and the little larvae and pupae don't all grow up, and the adult flies don't all carry out this theoretical laying program. If they did, all other forms of life in the world would soon be buried under an overwhelming avalanche of flies, and all the foodstuff in the world would be devoured by them. But the facts are impressive enough within this mathematical nightmare.

The moral is plain. Swat the first flies, and you'll have only tens to kill instead of tens of thousands.

The Dutch people occupy a country which contains 12,680 square miles—little more than one-tenth of the size of Great Britain and Ireland, the population being just over 6,000,000. Holland is not only flat, it is hollow. Hence its name—"Hollow-land." Along the canals the meadows are 10 feet or 12 feet, sometimes more, beneath the waterline. By the sea, at high tide, there may be a difference in the level of th soil and of the ocean of quite twenty-five feet or more.

Animal World states that the total number of horses treated by vets. in the hospitals in France, up to the end of July, 1915, had been 81,134; of these 47,192 had been returned as cured, 4 266 had died, 4,843 had been destroyed, and 1,842 had been sold, while 22,991 still remained under treatment.

Austria Wants Peace

People Hate the Germans Almost as Much as Their Enemies

A neutral who lived many years in Austria, relates the following impression upon arriving in a series of wartime journeys in Austria:

"The terrible effects of the war are at once apparent in Vienna. The large restaurants, brilliantly lighted at night and resounding with the music of orchestras were almost empty. Occasionally a few boulevardiers strolled in to take a seat at the tables, but rarely to dine there. At Vienna on a day when the fall of krone to a pitiful value was reached I was able to hear the lamentations of the public at the pay desks of various banks and the opportunity to constantly recurred: 'Germany has deceived us, Germany has deceived us.'

"The constant news of victories spread by the Wolff Agency have no longer the desired effect upon the Austrian people. I heard the following remarks made by a high court official: 'If our armies were not so heartlessly tied to the German armies we should have made separate peace long ago.'

"Another man in store for the Kaiser more than one surprise. For the moment, however, the Germans dominate the country and nothing more astonishes the 'Germanizers' in Austria than to find that their allies detest them almost as much as their enemies."

"What ruined your business?"
"Advertising."
"How?"
"I let it all be done by my competitors."—Boston Transcript.

Two billions of lead pencils are made each year. Most of them are made of American cedar.

"B. P."

B-P. stands for Baden Powell,
Known to every Boy Scout well.
B-P. stands for "H-P's" motto—
Meaning therefore that you've got to
Be prepared for everything
That the passing hour may bring.
Be Prepared—Zing-a-zing, Bom-bom.

When with your patrol you start,
Like a good Scout, clean and smart,
Be Prepared with everything:
Paper, pencil, matches, string,
Water, knife, and hatchet—all
Ready for a sudden call.
Be Prepared—Zing-a-zing, Bom-bom.

Be Prepared to play your part
When your daily work you start;
Be Prepared to lend a hand
Good and helpful turns to do;
Be Prepared to conquer sin
By the Boy Scout's motto,
Be Prepared—Zing-a-zing, Bom-bom.

Be Prepared with heavenly grace
For the perils you must face;
When your morning prayers you say,
Pray your nations too, I pray.
Endless trouble you'll be spared
If "Prepared" be spelt P-R-E-P-R-A-Y-E-R-E-D
Be Prepared—Zing-a-zing, Bom-bom.

MURINE Relieves Eyes Granulated Eyelids, Eyes inflamed by exposure to Cold Winds and Dust quickly relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. No Smarting, Just Eye Comfort. At Your Druggists 50c per Bottle. Murine Eye Salve in Tubes 25c. For Book of the Eye Free write Murine Eye Remedy Company, Chicago

Sunlight Soap 5c.

is all you need to pay for the best and purest Soap in the world —Sunlight. The inducements offered with common soaps cannot make up for the guaranteed purity of Sunlight Soap. 144

Quality

Lux Pure Flakes Canada

There is no finer cocoa produced than Cowan's Perfection Cocoa—rich in aroma, nourishing and delicious.

A-4

Destruction of Forest Areas

Before the Fire—A splendid stand of Western Canada timber, ready to give service as lumber, and to protect the water-powers so badly required in Alberta's irrigation system.

RED ROSE TEA "is good tea"

GinPills
FOR THE KIDNEYS

What They Do

DAVENVILLE, ONT.

"I had trouble with my Kidneys and Bladder so I got a sample of Gin Pills and followed directions. I felt better after the first dose and I kept taking them for a month.

One day, Mr. Simpson, of this town, told me about the trouble he had with his kidneys, and I recommended him to try GIN PILLS, and gave him one to take. The next day, he bought some for himself, and both he and his wife have derived great benefit from them."

HERBERT H. BAUER.

Gin Pills are 50c. a box or six boxes for $2.50 at all druggists. Sample sent free if requested. 17

National Drug & Chemical Co. of Canada Limited, Toronto.

LITTLE
THINGS COUNT

Even in a match you should consider the "Little Things," the wood—the composition—the strikeability—the flame.

EDDY'S MATCHES

are made of strong, dry pine stems, with a secret perfected composition that guaranteed "Every Match A Light." 65 years of knowing how—that's the reason!

All Eddy products are dependable products—Always.

BLACK LEG LOSSES SURELY PREVENTED by Cutter's Blackleg Pills. Low-priced, fresh, reliable; preferred by Western stockmen because they protect where other vaccines fail. Write for booklet and testimonials. 10-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $1.25 50-dose pkge. Blackleg Pills $5.00 Use any bacterin, but, Cutter's best. The superiority of Cutter products is due to over 15 years of specializing in vaccine and serums only. Insist on Cutter's. If unobtainable, order direct. THE CUTTER LABORATORY, Berkeley, California.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, No. 1 No. 2 No. 3.
THERAPION Used in French Hospitals with great SUCCESS CURES CHRONIC WEAKNESS, LOST VIGOR & VITAL KIDNEY BLADDER DISEASES. BLOOD POISON, PIMPLES, BOILS, ERUPTIONS, GLEET, STRICTURE, PAINS, STIFFNESS CAN BE MEDICATED AT HOME. NEW YORK 27 LYON STREET TORONTO: WRITE FOR FREE BOOK TO DR. LE CLERC MED. CO. HAYMARKET SQ. IMPERIAL LONDON, ENG. THE BEST, SAFEST, MOST EFFICACIOUS. EASY TO TAKE
THERAPION ALL CHEMISTS OR POST PAID
SEE THAT TRADE MARKED WORD THERAPION IS ON EACH BOX. DON'T STAND APPARENT TO ALL GENUINE PACKETS.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound.

A safe, reliable regulating medicine. Sold in three degrees of strength. No. 1, $1; No. 2, $3; No. 3, $5 per box. Sold by all druggists, or sent prepaid in plain package on receipt of price. Free pamphlet. Address:
THE COOK MEDICINE CO. TORONTO, ONT. (Formerly Windsor.)

SELLING AGENTS WANTED in every town in Canada to sell "Sterling Clothes" to measure. They are absolutely guaranteed. Write for particulars.

STERLING TAILORING CO., 635 College Street - Toronto

Cause of the Collapse

The foreman employed by a big contractor rushed into the office of the boss, wide-eyed and palpitating.

"Boss," said he, in a greatly agitated voice, "one of them new houses of ours fell down in the night!"

"What's that?" exclaimed the boss, jumping right up and beginning to take notice. "What was the matter? How did it happen?"

"It was the fault of the workmen, boss," answered the foreman. "They made the mistake of taking down the scaffolding before they put on the wallpaper."

Hard Luck

Mrs. A.—You seem to have hard luck with your cooks.

Mrs. B.—Yes; the first stayed only three days and the second I can't get rid of.

Teacher—What did Caesar exclaim when Brutus stabbed him?

Bright Boy—Ouch!

In the State of Kansas there are 70,259 cream separators and 9,712 silos.

Headaches, sleeplessness and tired, dragy feelings soon disappear when you restore vigor to the exhausted nerves by using Dr. Chase's Nerve Food.

50 cents a box, all dealers or Edmanson, Bates & Co., Limited, Toronto.

Dr. Chase's Nerve Food

W. N. U. 1184

Successful Dairy Meetings

Dairy Instruction Car Operated on C.N.R. Lines With Good Success

The dairy branch of the department of agriculture, Regina, in conjunction with the College of Agriculture, Saskatoon, and the Canadian Northern Railway Company, has recently completed a series of meetings in connection with dairying through the medium of a special dairy car.

Instruction cars properly equipped for the purpose of disseminating agricultural information have, in recent years, become decidedly popular among those who attend agricultural meetings. An ordinary passenger coach provides a comfortable place for an audience to assemble and is easily fitted with a modern lecture room and vans for illustrated pictures, a feature which is always popular and by which ideas can be impressed more firmly on the mind than by perhaps any other methods. The lecturers carried more than one hundred slides showing photographs of some of the world's best dairy animals, sanitary stables, dairy utensils and other information of interest.

Sixty-three meetings were held on the main line of the C.N.R. between Lloydminster on the west and Togo on the east. Four meetings were held on the Stuartburn river branch, which runs from North Battleford to Turtleford. Three meetings on this line were cancelled on account of the snows weather. On the Saskatoon-Calgary line of the C.N.R. twenty-four meetings were held, extending from Delisle to Alsask.

Altogether ninety-one meetings were held, the total attendance being 3,536. This shows an average attendance of 38.8, which is exceptionally high when the unusually bad weather experienced in this province during January and part of February is taken into consideration.

That there is a growing interest being taken in dairying throughout Saskatchewan is evident to anyone who has given the question serious consideration. The output of 33,800,000lb. of creamery butter during 1916 shows a most substantial growth. It was thought that the enormous grain crops harvested the past season would tend to lessen the interest taken in dairy matters, but the reverse seems to have occurred. Mr. W. A. Wilson, dairy commissioner, reports that the output of butter at the fifteen co-operative creameries operated by the dairy branch shows a decided gain during the past few months over the output for the same period in any other year. The make for November shows a gain of over 34% over the same period of 1914. December had a gain of 77%, January 84%, and February 111%. These figures indicate a most satisfactory increase and is evidence that the farmers are taking a keen interest in dairying, notwithstanding the high price of grain.

Manitoba Woman Sends Message

TELLS SUFFERING WOMEN TO USE DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

Mrs. F. J. Garlis, Who Suffered With Backache, Says That the Results She Got Prompt from Dodd's Kidney Pills Were Wonderful.

Stewart Valley, Sask.—(Special).—Mrs. F. J. Garlis, wife of an estimable resident of this place, is enthusiastic in her praises of Dodd's Kidney Pills.

"Dodd's Kidney Pills have helped me wonderfully," Mrs. Garlis says in an interview. "A year ago I was so bad with my back I could hardly move. I took four boxes of Dodd's Kidney Pills and they helped me more than I can tell you."

Mrs. Garlis is now able to attend to her household duties as well as nurse her fine big baby boy and she feels that she cannot recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills too highly.

Backache is the bane of the average woman's life. It is accompanied by a weakness and lassitude that makes life a burden. But thousands of women all over Canada are telling their suffering sisters that relief and cure is to be found in Dodd's Kidney Pills. They cure the kidneys and nine-tenths of women's ills come from diseased or disordered kidneys.

A good man isn't a good liar, which is the difference between a good man and a good fisherman.

Attacked by Asthma.—The first fearful sensation is of suffocation, which hour by hour becomes more desperate and hopeless. To such a case the relief afforded by Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy seems nothing less than miraculous. Its help is quickly apparent and soon the dreadful attack is mastered. The asthmatic who has found out the dependability of this sterling remedy will never be without it. It is sold everywhere.

Great Wheat Reserve

Britain is Storing up Great Quantities of Grain

The British government is building up a reserve supply of wheat. It is designed to serve two purposes:

To act as a stand-by in case of an unforseen shipping emergency; and to prevent undue rises in the price of wheat.

"The reserve is being gradually acquired," said a London grain merchant recently. "The government is buying mostly from Canada and Australia, and a little from River Plate. I estimate that the reserve will be something like 5,000,000 or 6,000,000 quarters.

"The millers are to reserve a certain amount of space in their warehouses, and the rest will be stored in public warehouses. The government has given a sort of conditional promise to the trade that these stocks will not be touched until about June. By then it will either reduce some of their holdings or sell some and replace it with fresh wheat, so that the quality of the stock may be kept up."

There are nearly 1,500 tractors on Kansas farms.

Will Build More Grain Elevators

Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company Has Bright Prospects

Already over one hundred and six applications have ben received by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company from various points in the province anxious to have elevators erected in their districts this year. Owing to the amount of material and the labor at the disposal of the company being limited, only about thirty elevators will be erected.

"We could double our elevators within a year if we could secure the labor and material necessary," declared Hon. Geo. Langley. Mr. Langley added that since last September the company's elevators had handled 23,000,000 bushels of grain.

As an illustration of the really phenomenal development of this company, it is interesting to note that while the company was only established five years ago without even $10 in its coffers, the business turnover during the past year was $37,000,000, while a line of credit was established at $4,750,000. During the coming summer the company contemplates erecting a terminal elevator of 2,500,000 bushels capacity, and expects to have sufficient liquid capital to pay for the undertaking out of his own funds.

Women With Weakness Find New Strength

For all special weakness from which girls and women suffer, no surer remedy exists that Dr. Hamilton's Pills; they maintain that blooming health every woman so earnestly desires, they uproot disease and bring strength that lasts till old age.

The blood is richly nourished by Dr. Hamilton's Pills. Appetite increases, weakness and secret ills give way to surplus energy and reserve vigor.

No pale girl, no ailing woman can afford to miss the enormous good that comes from Dr. Hamilton's Pills; get a 25c box today.

"That statesman praised his country very highly."

"Yes, and he's not backward in his enthusiasm for himself."

There is more catarrh in this section of the country than all other diseases put together, and until the last few years was supposed to be incurable. For a great many years doctors pronounced it a local disease and prescribed local remedies, and by constantly failing to cure with local treatment, pronounced it incurable. Science has proven catarrh to be a constitutional disease, and therefore requires constitutional treatment. Hall's Catarrh Cure, manufactured by F. J. Cheney & Co., Toledo, Ohio, is the only constitutional cure on the market. It is taken internally in doses from 10 drops to a teaspoonful. It acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. They offer one hundred dollars for any case it fails to cure. Send for circulars and testimonials.

Address: F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, Ohio.

Sold by Druggists, 75c.

Take Hall's Family Pills for constipation.

A bolt now will save a trip to town during the rush season.

When Holloway's Corn Cure is applied to a corn or wart it kills the roots and the callosity comes out without injury to the flesh.

At a recent meeting of the Academy of Sciences in Paris, Professor Laveran, of the Pasteur Institute, described a new form of tetanus which makes its appearance from thirty to fifty days after the wound has been received, whether the patient has been given a preventive injection of serum or not. The disease can appear without apparent cause but usually it occurs after operations or on the outbreak of fresh inflammation in wounds. It is fatal in from one-third to one-half of the cases. A treatment of anti-tetanus serum once each week is recommended.

"Mrs. Blank is in deep mourning, isn't she?"

"Very deep. I hear that she had discharged her blonde chauffeur and hired a colored one."

War News

STOP

and consider the duty you owe your country, your friends and yourself in this great war of right against might. Are you doing your part?

LOOK

around you and see how many of the men you know so well who are "doing their bit." Would you not be happier with them? When the boys return which would give you the greatest pleasure—to cheer or be cheered?

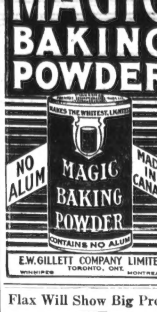
LISTEN

to the pleadings of humanity and of your own conscience. You may never again have such an opportunity to assert your manhood. Why not grasp it now?

300 MEN required to complete the 175th (SCHERAS BATTALION of the CAMERON HIGHLANDERS, a distinctive regiment with a distinctive uniform.—Lieut. Col. J. A. Cantille, O.C. Any physically fit Britisher is invited to join.

Enlisted men are granted 30 days' leave with pay where they can show they are going to work on farms for seeding.

Transportation will be forwarded to recruits from outside points immediately on receipt of medical certificate from your local doctor. All communications to be addressed to the Adjutant, 175th Cameron Highlanders, Minto street, Winnipeg.



Flax Will Show Big Profit

Director of Dominion Experimental Farms Favors Planting of This Crop

As a crop likely to be quite as profitable as wheat this year may be mentioned flax. The annual consumption of flax seed is in the neighborhood of 20,000,000 bushels on this continent. All but about 2,000,000 bushels of this is used in the United States. The combined crops of seed in Canada and the United States fall usually 12,000,000 or 15,000,000 bushels short of this amount. This extra seed is normally brought from Argentina, and is coming in at the present time.

Where wheat seeding has progressed rather slowly, it will often be advisable to sow the last few acres intended for wheat rather to flax. The cash returns per acre from the two crops are likely to be practically equal this year, and about the same as they were last year. So why not try the flax and run no risk with late wheat, usually poor crop at best.

Only clean seed should be sown and that on clean land. A limited area of well-prepared land, sown with clean seed will be more profitable than a large area of badly-prepared land on which dirty seed is used.

Well prepared land means (a) a good summer fallow, (b) first year stubble after summer fallow properly burned, well cultivated, sown and then harrowed, (c) other stubble land burned if possible, well plowed, then packed, harrowed and seeded, and then packed again or rolled and harrowed.

For the new settler or the man with new breaking done before May 25 or 26, flax offers an opportunity for money making this year on this land such as is not possible with any other crop. Break about 3 inches deep, disc as soon as broken, and so fill all openings or spaces between the furrows, and conserve moisture as well as make a solid seed-bed. Sow seed carefully before the first of June, at the rate of 30 to 40 lbs. per acre.—J. H. Grisdale, Director Dominion Experimental Farms.

Minard's Liniment Relieves Neuralgia.

First Tommy—Got toothache, 'ave yer?" I'd 'ave the beggar out if it was mine.

Second Ditto—So would I if it was yours.

Extract From a Letter of a Canadian Soldier in France

To Mrs. R. D. Bambrick,

The Rectory, Yarmouth, N.S.

Death Mother—Are keeping well, have good food and well protected from the weather, but have some difficulty keeping uninvited guests from visiting me. Have you any patriotic druggists that would give something for a gift overseas? If so, do you know something that is good for everything? I do—Old Minard's Liniment. Try and send me some.

Your affectionate son, Rob.

Manufactured by the Minard's Liniment Co., Yarmouth, N.S.

Gloomy Workman (whitening posts and curbs, to chatty lady)—There's nothing inspiring about this job, mum. Now, in the own line, whitewashing ceilings, you can put some soul in yer work.

WOULD NOT BE WITHOUT BABY'S OWN TABLETS

Baby's Own Tablets are guaranteed by a government analyst to be absolutely safe and free from injurious drugs. Once a mother has used them she would not use anything else for her little ones. Concerning them Mrs. George Taillon, Noetville, Ont., writes:—"Please send me two more boxes of Baby's Own Tablets for I have found them so good for my baby, I would not be without them." The Tablets are sold by medicine dealers or by mail at 25 cents a box from The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

Funeral Under Fire

A chaplain's ordeal at Gallipoli Bay is described in a letter written by a lance-corporal of the Royal Fusiliers.

"Halfway up we found the brigade chaplain. He had been wandering about and found five dead Fusiliers that evening. We begged him to stop and dig a grave for them. The bullets were flying about us, but not less than we did. The ground was so heavy I hardly lifted an ounce at a time. At last the grave was dug and we laid them in.

"The chaplain read the service, and we covered them. We had almost finished burying our captain and another when I was wounded in the foot. They were unable to carry me as the ground was too heavy, so I had to crawl a mile to the dressing station, my arms sinking in mud up to my elbows.

9 YEARS

I suffered with an abscess on my face," writes Mrs. Herbert Cox, of Fort McNichol, Ont. "I tried everything and received medical treatment for some time, but in vain. Finally the doctor advised an operation, which was performed, but instead of improving, the sore became worse. I had despaired of ever finding a cure, when a friend recommended Zam-Buk. I tried it, with the result that before long the poison was drawn out and the sore began to heal. Perseverance effected a complete cure, and now not even a scar remains."

Zam-Buk is equally good for eczema, blood-poisoning, ulcers, boils, piles, burns, cuts, and all skin injuries. All druggists, 50c. box, 3 for $1.25, or from Zam-Buk Co., Toronto.

ZAM-BUK

After the War Conferences

At the end of the war we shall clearly need to have two great conferences, one a conference of the belligerents to settle the territorial questions that concern them; the other a conference of all the powers, including the neutrals, to re-establish the law of nations on a sound basis, to find means for upholding it in time of war, and for ridding the world of the terrors of militarism even in time of peace. Let us always, in judging the American people and their statesmen, keep our eyes on that final event, and so act that, whatever we or they do now, we shall be able to work together, when the time comes, to save the world from a renewal of this savagery.—Westminster Gazette.

French Airship Like Huge Fish

It Possesses Enormous Speed and Gives Great Freedom in Firing

A recent communication from Paris discussing the successful defence of Paris against Zeppelin raids, which is attributed to the excellent use of defensive aircraft, says:

The latest French flying machine resembles a gigantic, shining, silver flying fish, which has proved most puzzling to the Germans. This new type gives the pilot absolute freedom to fire at any angle. It rises from the ground at almost third speed and climbs at the rate of hundreds of feet a minute. The best work has been done by the single-motored planes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Dandruff.

Mistress—Dinah. I haven't seen your husband about for some time. Is he ill?

Dinah—No, indeedy, missus, t'aint dat; he's jest simply too proud to work.

No man should buy a suit of clothes so loud that his other creditors can hear it calling.

Spare the children from suffering from worms by using Miller's Worm Powders, the most effective vermifuge that can be got with which to combat these insidious foes of the young and helpless. There is nothing that excels this preparation as a worm destroyer, and when the qualities become known in a household no other will be used. The medicine acts by itself, requiring no purgative to assist it, and so thoroughly that nothing more is desired.

Good digestion is the main ingredient of a satisfactory dinner, but it must have help.

McLAUGHLIN

THE FARMER'S OPPORTUNITY

Nearly every Farmer in Canada knows of the McLaughlin people, who have been making high grade buggies and sleighs since 1869, and automobiles since 1908.

They are now devoting their entire energies to motor cars.

They recommend Model D60 as specially suited to the Canadian farmer.

It looks what it is—a good car.

It is not too small—nor yet too large—just the right size for a lady to drive.

It is a solidly built car that will stand the hard wear.

It has a powerful "Valve-in-Head" Engine of 30-35 Horse Power.

It has 32-inch tires and 110-inch wheel base.

It has genuine leather upholstering, hair filling and deep spring cushions.

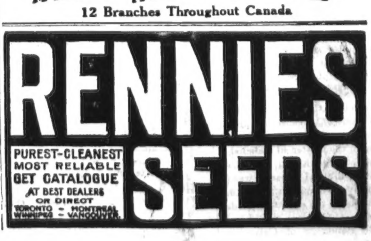
It will seat five people comfortably.

It has electric self-starting and lighting system, and is furnished complete to the smallest detail.

Be up-to-date and buy a McLaughlin Six.

Price $1,110—F.O.B. Oshawa. 1845

Write to-day for our free booklet "Farm Life and Freedom."



Model D60

THE McLAUGHLIN MOTOR CAR CO. LIMITED OSHAWA

12 Branches Throughout Canada

RENNIE'S SEEDS

PUREST-CLEANEST
MOST RELIABLE
GET CATALOGUE
AT BEST DEALERS OR DIRECT
TORONTO - MONTREAL - WINNIPEG

Remember Prof. Ottewell's Lecture at Frank Saturday night at 8.00

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Sanatorium Hotel, Frank

Major and Mrs. A. C. Shaw were up from Bellevue on Monday.

Miss Gough, of the Frank public school, has taken up residence at the "Cos."

Sir Thomas Lipton's yacht Erin has been sunk by a mine in the Mediterranean.

A number of local people attended the concert given at Coleman on Saturday night last by the Royal Gwent Welsh Choir.

The youngest child of Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Cooper has been very ill with pneumonia, but is now believed to be on the mend.

Miss Walsh, of Pincher Station, has accepted a position as stenographer in the law office of L. H. Putnam, and arrived here Tuesday morning.

The sinking of the Turkish transport Chirket Hairie by a British submarine off Rodosto, on the Sea of Marmora, has been officially announced.

The Alberta annual musical festival will be held at Lethbridge on May 23, 24 and 25. This is the first time this festival has been held in Southern Alberta.

George Snoad had the misfortune to fall and injure his back while employed at the cement plant, necessitating his laying off for a few days.

Miss B. Allen, formerly of the Frank teaching staff, has accepted a position on the staff of the Hillcrest Mines' school and assumed her duties this week.

Major Bagley returned to Coleman on Thursday from Calgary. During his absence his squad at Coleman was in charge of Capt. Verge, of Blairmore.

People are moving into Blairmore at the rate of a family a day, and it is estimated that the child population of school age has increased forty in a week.

A tragic accident occurred as the 83rd battalion was leaving Riverdale barracks, Toronto, when Dora Gent, aged 16, was shot by her step-father, a private in the battalion.

J. F. Hunter has been asked to deliver an address on "Oddfellowship" on the occasion of the unveiling of the Oddfellows' honor roll at Lethbridge on night of Tuesday, May 16th.

The vote of the New York Presbytery granting licenses to preach to three vandidates charged with heresy in the matter of disbelief of the story of Jonah and the whale and other Biblical miracles was 64 affirmative to 3 against. Does that ratio measure the extent of the departure in theological circles from the old standards of Calvinism. —Boston Paper.

OF LOCAL AND GENERAL INTEREST

The Pass experienced about three inches of snow on Saturday last.

Thirty liquor licenses were cut off in Ontario at the end of April.

Mr. and Mrs. Richard Gain, of Macleod, are visitors in town for a few days.

If Dr. Martigney can get a sufficient sum for his horse and buggy he will buy a Ford car.

The revenue in the Annapolis valley from the tourist trade amounts to about $1,400,000 a year.

A U.S.A doctor advises the girls to keep on kissing, for mere health's sake. Now for a suffering 'manity!

M. Calder, inspector of public works, and M. L. Jordan, district foreman, registered at the Cosmopolitan on Wednesday.

The German zeppelin L-20 has come to grief by falling in Halso Firth, Norway. This ship was one of the five that attacked the east coast of England and Scotland on Tuesday night.

In making their escape from the Lethbridge internment camp, the German prisoners moved thirty tons of earth from a tunnel to effect a passageway out. The tunnel was over 2½ feet square and 111 feet long. This gives a total of 694 cubic feet of earth removed, which would amount to more than thirty tons or a carload.

Capt. the Rev. J. F. Tupper, chaplain of the 193rd N.S. Highlanders and chief recruiting officer for Pictou county, was recently attacked by two huns on a lonely road near Westville. The captain beat off his assailants who took to flight. Capt. Tupper has received a number of anonymous communications offering him money to quit recruiting and threatening to kill him if he persisted in his work.

The prohibition bill will be in force in Nova Scotia on June 30th.

W. A. Beebe made a business trip to Calgary during the week.

L. Wheeler has purchased a Ford car from the local agent, D. A. Sinclair.

Mrs. H. Dimsdale, of Pincher Creek, visited her husband here for a few days this week.

Mrs. C. R. Voelker spent Wednesday at Coleman, the guest of Mrs. Ed. McDonald.

The regular meeting of the Blairmore town council will be held on Thursday night next

Of the 500,000 men authorized for overseas service, Alberta has already raised 2,655 more than her quota.

Five hostile airships attacked the northeast coast of England and the southeast coast of Scotland on Tuesday night.

Rev. David Ross was unable to attend a farewell social given at Lethbridge in his honor on Monday night on account of lagrippe.

Riots occurred in Dublin on Easter Monday. Rebels took possession of five different parts of the city. Twelve persons were killed before the disturbances were quelled.

The death of Robert Scott, which occurred at Edmonton on April 6th, removed one of the most energetic Oddfellows of the province. Mr. Scott passed away after but a brief illness, having been confined to the house about ten days previously with an attack of pneumonia. His death will be regretted by all who knew him. He was an Oddfellow of twenty-nine years' standing, and was elected to the position of grand warden of the Alberta Grand Lodge at its recent session.

J. Prentice of Beaver Mines, was in town on Thursday.

About three hundred men joined the colors in Calgary during April

In the taking of Trebizond should it be taken as a Russian feast on Turkey?

Mrs. D. A. Sinclair returned from a visit to Spokane on Friday night last.

The stork visited the home of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gilroy on April 29th, leaving there a daughter.

A formal call has been forwarded to Rev. D. K. Allen, of Vulcan, to the Institutional church at Coleman.

J. M. Doyle and family have returned to Calgary from a month's trip to the Coast through the Crows' Nest Pass.

An enjoyable social evening was held in the I.O.O.F. hall last night by the members of Victory I.O.G.T. Lodge and their friends.

More than 260,000 Bibles, weighing 11 tons and valued at $5,000, were sent by the British and Foreign Bible Society of London to prisoners of war in Russia.

One of the great tragedies of modern times is outlined in the report that 15-year-old Missouri triplets named by their proud father William, Jennings, and Bryan, have run away to join the army and fight Mexicans.

Since the escape of Theodore Olsen and his five German accomplices from the Lethbridge No. 1 internment camp, the guards have unearthed a duplicate tunnel in No. 2 camp, where most of the interned are Austrians. Owing to having greater difficulty to dispose of earth taken from the tunnel, the men failed to make time and a get-away, and all are now under limited diet of bread and water.

C. F. Sedgwick was up from Lundbreck on Saturday.

Augustin Birrell, chief secretary for Ireland, has resigned.

Percy Clearihue was down from Calgary yesterday on a brief business visit.

Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Farrell, of Calgary, have moved to Blairmore to reside.

The death of H. M. Becker occurred at Pincher Creek on Tuesday from pneumonia.

The Misses Dubbie have returned to Pincher Creek, after spending several days the guests of Mr. and Mrs. C. Church.

The local plant of the Rocky Mountain Cement Co. is now working full blast and employing a large number of men.

BORN—At Athabasca, on Wednesday, to Mr. and Mrs. (Sergt-Major) Frank J. Meade, a daughter. Congratulations.

McKeen Hunter received a blow on the cheek from a pit prop on Wednesday, which caused a slight disfiguration. The stick wasn't a German.

In P.E.I. there is a deficit of some $90,000 in the financial statement of the year. Of this $70,000 were estimated from the fox tax, but this business fell off so on account of the war that but $2,372 were realized.

Hon. Stewart, McLean and party returned to Pincher Creek on Wednesday evening, from whence they continue their journey as far as Medicine Hat and Empress and on to Calgary and Edmonton, on their tour of road inspection.

Justice was swift in the case of the leaders of the Sinn Fein rebels in Dublin. Three of the ring-leaders, signatories of the proclamation of the short-lived Irish republic, paid the supreme sacrifice on Wednesday morning by being shot.

The name of David Robertson, No. 442117, was reported in Tuesday's casualty list. Private Robertson was killed in action. He was the only brother of Mrs. Wilfrid Wolstenholme, of Blairmore, and resided at Langley Prairie, B. C., previous to enlisting.

The strength of a large earthen wash basin was tested by a soldier across his comrade's face early this week. The dish went to atoms, but beyond a few indentures the victim's face is practically intact. The chap who administered the deed will probably have to stand trial.

The Stovel Company's printing plant at Winnipeg was totally destroyed by fire on Tuesday night of this week. The loss is estimated at $400,000, on which there is insurance to the amount of $262,000. The plant gave employment to over four hundred people.

The rebel Irishman, Sir Roger Casement, who has been in Germany since the early part of the war, was captured on April 21st while attempting to land arms and ammunition on the west coast of Ireland. The German auxiliary, which was disguised as a neutral merchant ship, was sunk, and a number of prisoners taken.

Adamo Trabucatto, formerly baker with M. Giacomuzzi, has started in business on his own, and has taken over the Nicoforo bakery at the corner of Eighth Avenue and Victoria Street. Mr. Trabucato is considered one of the best bakers in The Pass and should do well. See his advertisement elsewhere in this issue.

Production and Thrift

CANADA'S CALL FOR SERVICE AT HOME

Produce More and Save More The Empire needs food. If you are not in the fighting line you may be in the producing line. Labour is limited—all the more reason to do more than ever before. Grow food for the men who are fighting for you. The Allies need all the food that you can produce: Every little helps. You are responsible for your own work. If you cannot produce as much as you would like, produce all you can. Work with the right spirit. Put righting energy into your effort and produce now when it counts. The more you produce the more you can save. Producing and saving are war-service.

Make Your Labour Efficient In war-time do not waste time and energy on unimportant and unprofitable work. Economize labour. Put off unproductive work till after the war, and, if possible, help in producing something needed now. Let us not waste labour. Canada needs it all. If possible help to feed the Allies. Make your backyard a productive garden. Cultivate it with a will. Make your labour count for as much as possible.

Do Not Waste Materials There should be no waste in war-time. Canada could pay the annual interest on her war expenditure out of what we waste on our farms, in our factories, in our homes. Every pound of food saved from waste is as good as a pound of increased production. The way for a nation to save is for every individual to save. France is strong to-day because of thrift in time of peace. The men and women of Great Britain are not only "doing" but are learning to "do without."

Spend Your Money Wisely Practise economy in the home by eliminating luxuries. Wasting our dollars here weakens our strength at the Front. Your savings will help Canada to finance the war. Save your money for the next Dominion War issue. There can be no better investment.

THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA

THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE — THE DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE

I.O.O.F.
Blairmore Lodge, No 68, meets in their Hall, 880 Victoria St., every Tuesday at 8 o.m. Visiting brethren welcome.
A. J. OLSEN, N. G. — J. B. BARMER, R.S.

CROWS' NEST ENCAMPMENT NO. 8
Meets in the I.O.O.F. Hall every second and fourth Wednesday
A. Morpurgy, C.P. — W. J. Bartlett, R.S

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Mrs. H. Cummings, of Westville, N.S., has been visiting her sister Mrs J. J. Purvis.

The McLaren Lumber Company's mill has started sawing operations. About fifty men are employed.

Ex-Constable J. R. Irwin, who has been connected with the American Legion for about a year, has transferred to the 192nd battalion, and arrived here on Wednesday.

"Reward offered for the address or for information that will put me in touch with E. Fred Globensky, who was employed about three years ago in the office of the West Canadian Collieries."—W. J. France, 559 Lansdowne Avenue, Toronto.

The New Jersey woman seeking a divorce, who testified that her husband once tried to make her eat an electric light bulb, naturally objected to such a light repast.

Sergt. John Patterson, who is in France with the No 2 Tunnelling Company of the Canadian Engineers, has received a certificate of competency in the management of mine rescue apparatus.

MARRIED—At the Methodist parsonage, Frank, on Wednesday evening, May 3rd, by the Rev. W. T. Young, William Boyce, of Pincher Creek, to Miss Florence M. Mackner, of Pincher Station.

In response to numerous requests, Mr. Amos has decided to operate the Star Studio, Blairmore, for a longer period than at first contemplated. Open daily, best work, popular prices. Get your photographs taken now.

The Russians are killing off all the "Turks." "Turkey" appears to be meeting with much approbation for the Russian epicurean taste —served by German chefs.

Messrs. Taylor and Blomquist, of Granum, have taken a lease of the Union hotel at Frank, and took possession on Monday. They are having the building thoroughly renovated and will add considerable new furniture, and hope to command the share of boarding patronage that belongs to Frank.

The Doukhobors are becoming very active in the Cowley district, and it is stated that it is now planned to settle 2,000 of them in the vicinity. They have six-team plow outfits in operation on their lands there this spring. They are also discussing the question of erecting two grain elevators at Cowley. They already have one at Lundbreck.

Carl Von Papen, the German wanted by the sheriff of Pontiac, Michigan, on a charge of embezzlement, was arrested at Regina on Wednesday morning. He has a wound on his wrist, which he received in the German army. He at first claimed to be a Belgian, but when the police found papers on him that proved that he was German he admitted it. A neat little vest pocket camera was among the articles taken from him.